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Allies Open New Drives in Normandy; Göring and Goebbels Get New Power; U. S. and Argentina Face Showdown

Mailed Gas Rations Lost; De Gaulle Discloses Pact; Naval Inquiry Under Way

The World's Day—July 25, 1944

Massachusetts: Gas Rations Missing From Mails

Between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 gallons' worth of gasoline ration coupons, allegedly mailed to Massachusetts motorists from an OPA issuance center, today were reported as missing in the mails. [Page 2.]

In order that the amount of butter fat available for military and civilian requirements may be conserved to the greatest possible degree, the War Food Administration announces new restrictions on medical prescriptions, effective Aug. 1. [Page 2.]

Boston's coming "Shot From the Sky" exhibit of captured enemy war equipment left Harrisburg, Pa., at 6 o'clock this morning in 20 vehicles after being viewed by thousands, and arrives here Wednesday night for Sunday's opening on Boston Common.

In Concord, N. H., more than 10,000 applications for absentee ballots have been received from service men and women who want to vote in the November election, Secretary of State E. D. Fuller announced today.

Ways and means of handling what is expected to amount to a surplus crop of potatoes in Massachusetts will be discussed at a War Food Administration meeting in Worcester tomorrow.

Europe: De Gaulle Discloses Working Agreement

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, speaking to the French Consultative Assembly at Algiers, announced the imminent conclusion of a working agreement with London and Washington for the administration of liberated France, Reuter said.

An unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Hungary's Regent Nicholas Horthy and to overthrow the puppet government of Field Marshal Doeme Sztojay is reported to have been made by members of the cabinet who are said to have become alarmed at the consequences of the Regent's subservience to Germany, the Overseas News Agency said.

Nazi prison and internment camp commanders and personnel have been warned by the French Provisional Government which has recently learned of the disappearance of recaptured French prisoners that "all who are guilty of the execution or ill-treatment of French war prisoners or workers will be answerable after the armistice to French authorities," the British Radio reported.

Germans have burned the French part of the village of St. Guingolphe, located on the French-Swiss border on the southern shore of Lake Geneva, as a reprisal for an attack on the German garrison by French patriots, the British Radio reported from Geneva.

Washington: Naval Board Inquiry Under Way

The Navy's Board of Inquiry into the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor began work, with proceedings to be withheld from the public. The president of the board is Admiral Orin G. Murfin and the other members are Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus and Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who returned last week from Italy and Normandy, will report his observations in an address tonight beginning at 10:15 o'clock, E. W. T., over the Mutual and Blue networks.

National: Kaiser Plans Housing Projects

Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, already plans postwar housing projects to utilize recent developments in gypsum, steel, and aluminum, it was reported in San Francisco. [Financial Page.]

The S. S. Vera Cruz, a cargo vessel named by Mexico's President, Manuel Avila Camacho, was sponsored in New Orleans by Mrs. Andres Horcasitas, wife of the Mexican Tourist Department's representative in New Orleans.

Fourteen Japanese-Americans confined as recalcitrants in the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center, are on the sixth day of a hunger strike, the War Relocation Authority disclosed at Klamath Falls, Ore.

Maj. Gen. William H. Morris, Jr., has been named commandant of the 10th Armored Division, it was announced at Camp Gordon, Ga. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, who was killed in a recent plane crash in that area.

The Ball Brothers plant at Muncie, Ind., employing 3,500 persons in manufacturing glass jars, was idle in a jurisdictional strike called by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, American Federation of Labor Local 147.

Americas: Fruit Workers Strike in Guatemala

Spotlighting a wide move by Guatemalan labor for better standards of living, 5,000 laborers of a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company on the country's west coast, went on strike for more wages. Acting President Federico Ponce apparently has sponsored increases in commercial industrial and agricultural activities, it was reported in the City of Guatemala.

Far East: New Governor of Tokyo Appointed

Gen. Juzo Nishio of Japan's Kwantung Army clique has been appointed Governor of the Tokyo metropolis, succeeding Shigeo Odachi, new Home Affairs Minister in Gen. Huniaki Koiso's cabinet, according to Japanese radiocasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

United Air Lines Takes Steps To Start Flights Into N. E.

Plans for relocating its Boston office preparatory to inaugural of flights into New England were disclosed today by Harold Crary, vice-president in charge of traffic for United Air Lines.

Though he would not disclose its location, Mr. Crary indicated that the new office would probably be in the Park Square district. Mr. Crary is in Boston with a group of United officials and local aeronautical groups and traffic men.

Mr. Crary said that the company has leased the old E. W. Wiggins airways at Logan International Airport, East Boston.

A commissary and servicing department are to be located here until such time as the State of Massachusetts completes hangar projects which are now under consideration.

Inaugural of air service from Cleveland and Hartford, Conn., to Boston, which United was recently authorized to operate, depends principally on the status of the war, Mr. Crary said.

His company, he said, is heavily engaged in war business to the west coast and all of its energies must necessarily be devoted to that area at the moment. He disclosed that more than 250 planes have been returned to the air lines from an air lines fleet which was about 350 planes strong just before Pearl Harbor.

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Weather Predictions

Clearing—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Orleans—Tomorrow.

Lexington—Tomorrow.

Central Orleans—Thursday.

Wareham—Thursday.

Onset—Thursday.

Northeast Brazil Looks to Minerals

One of the regions in South America that most surprises people is the semi-arid Northeast area of Brazil. Unlike all the rest of Brazil's generally green and forested lands, the Northeast is blighted by periodic droughts.

From travels through the center of this little-known area, Roland Hall Sharp today describes some of the measures being taken there to build a sound economy.

Mineral wealth, including war-vital tantalite, opens new possibilities. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Wellesley Talk Poses Migrant Labor Issues

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 25—With the flow of immigration from the Old World cut off now, Southern Negroes and whites migrating to centers of war industry are presenting the same problems that immigrant groups did in earlier years, Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner of the University of Chicago pointed out in an interview at Wellesley College. Dr. Gardner, who directs the Committee on Human Relations in Industry at the University of Chicago, is leader of the second two-week section of the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley, which is drawing the threads of its conclusions together today and tomorrow.

Dr. Gardner's committee in Chicago has been carrying out a program of personal interviews in a number of industrial plants to determine just how the individual fits into the mass-production picture, and how he can be treated as a human being rather than a mere cog in a machine.

Industry has developed the most elaborate and efficient systems of research and development in order to produce the best machines and to get the fullest use from them, he said, but until quite recently it has done practically nothing to develop the fullest and happiest life for the human beings running these machines. To do this, he added, is not only humanitarian, but sound business common sense, because the contented, clear-thinking worker is

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Recall of ambassador by Buenos Aires is hint southern republic may go further.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Step by step the United States and Argentina are nearing what seems to be an inevitable showdown over the latter's strongly pro-Fascist attitude.

The latest development—the recall by Buenos Aires of the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Adrian Escobar—is expected to be followed by others which may help clarify a situation which has become highly unsatisfactory to all of the 21 American republics.

It must be admitted that the situation seems headed toward a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries, although observers here still believe there is a moderate chance that this drastic action can be avoided. It is significant, however, that both Washington and Buenos Aires are hardening in their attitude and neither side appears ready to give way.

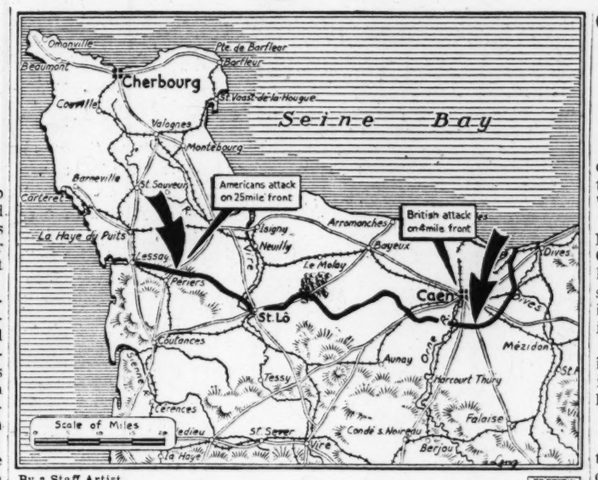
This interpretation is borne out by the latest report from Argentina which says that Ambassador Escobar's recall was a "first measure." This clearly hints that Buenos Aires might take further steps if Argentina considers that its touchy "honor" or "dignity" has been sullied by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's last act.

Hull Memorandum

This act by the Secretary was the dispatch to the other American republics of a memorandum defining the United States' position in regard to Argentina and reportedly stating that in Washington's opinion Buenos Aires had failed to carry out the obligations Argentina undertook at the Havana Conference of July, 1940. In other words, the Secretary is believed to have charged in diplomatic language that Argentina has reneged on its neighbors and is wittingly hampering the Allied war effort.

This note apparently has

Continued on Page 7, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Montgomery Moves Again

Close-up of Normandy shows two points at which new thrusts are being made by British and Americans in Northern France. Black line shows approximately present position of the battle front.

Communists Held Ready To Aid China War Effort

With the permission of the Chinese Government, a group of foreign correspondents is now in Yenan, headquarters of the Communist area in China, for the purpose of reporting conditions there. Correspondents were banned from this region for five years. Now Mr. Stein, after firsthand contact with Communist leaders, is able to report the Communist Party's demands in return for co-operation with the Chungking Government.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, July 5, Delayed.—After long talks with Communist leaders and unhampered investigation into conditions here in the border region, I believe that the Chinese Communist Party is ready for full co-operation with the Government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the effort to save China.

The methods of democracy adopted in the Communist-controlled areas since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war are far-reaching. They appear so much better suited to China's present conditions than were the Soviet-directed policies of China's early association with Moscow that assurances of Communist leaders of their determination to adhere to these democratic methods in the future are thoroughly plausible.

It will be recalled that in the beginning years of the Kuomintang Party, Generalissimo Chiang invited the aid of Moscow and a Soviet advisor, Michael Barodn was sent to China to assist in the Party's organization. Later when the Generalissimo apparently came to feel that this assistance from Moscow became too pronounced, he repudiated the Soviet tie.

Conditions Outlined

Chinese Communists today state that they are ready to co-operate with the Kuomintang under the following conditions:

1. That the National Army's command be reformed, its discipline and fighting capacity be improved by better treatment and the education of soldiers.

2. That the Communist Eighth Route Army and the new Fourth Army be given funds for medical supplies and help in improving its equipment.

3. That the commander of the new Fourth Army, who is still a prisoner in Chungking, be released, together with captured officers, men, and Communist as well as other political prisoners.

4. That national unity be immediately strengthened by the reform of internal policies on the promised democratic basis, in response to the rising nation-wide democratic movement.

Economics Discussed

Regarding the right of speech and assembly, the Communists ask that political parties be given legal status. On the economic side the Communists request that the Government fight speculation and hoarding and carry out agricultural and industrial development policies to encourage private enterprise.

Insistence on closer co-operation with the Allies in support of the Moscow-Cairo-Teheran decisions is one of the main themes of the lengthy document signed by the Communist leader, Mao Tze-tung and other members of the Central Committee which reflects the specific policies of China's only major opposition party.

These policies, according to Mao Tze-tung's book, "New Democracy," have proved successful in co-operation with non-Communist and Kuomintang elements in the border region and at various "anti-Japanese war bases" behind the enemy's lines.

German military ruler of France seriously hurt by 'terrorists,' Paris Radio reports.

Hitler today continued his reorganization of the Reich to meet the threatened revolt within the Wehrmacht.

He appointed Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring Chairman of the Council of Defense for the Reich. DNB said this post would entail supervising railroads, postal service, and all public institutions and industries.

He appointed Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels Commissar for the Total War Effort of the Reich.

Total Mobilization

He issued a decree ordering total mobilization of Germany and occupied territories, an Associated Press dispatch from London said.

While these changes were in progress in Germany, news was broadcast from the German Radio at Paris that "terrorists" had seriously injured Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, Military Administrator for Occupied France. The attack was said to have occurred on July 21 during a tour of Eastern France.

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP)—Moscow newspapers printed today over the names of 16 captured German generals an appeal to all German officers and soldiers to renounce Hitler and bring the war to a close by refusing to fight further.

Reproduction of the signatures of the generals were headed by that of General Velkers, former Commander of the 27th Army Corps.

The statement declared that the signers, through long service in the German Army in two wars, had come to the conclusion that the present struggle is hopeless. They appealed directly to the German Army to:

1. Break with Hitler immediately.

2. Denounce all orders from him or his henchmen.

3. Bring to an immediate end "this senseless bloodshed."

The generals said it was the duty of all German officers to explain this situation to their troops.

Statement Radiocast

The Russians took care to see that the statement would reach Germany, radiocasting it over short-wave radio and dropping thousands of printed copies from planes in German-held territory.

By nightfall tonight, the Russians said, a large portion of the German Army should know of the appeal of the generals, who declared their action was voluntary and was prompted by love of their country.

The statement asserted that 30 German divisions have been destroyed by the Red Army's current summer offensive and that to continue the fight would be suicidal to Germany.

Marshal Hails Hitler

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—A leader of the battered German armies in the East, Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model, sent a message of congratulations to Hitler today

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Russians advance 40 miles in 24 hours in spectacular advance toward Warsaw.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

On the Normandy front a four-day quiet was broken at dawn today, as Allied troops, paced by a thunderous artillery and aerial barrage, moved forward on two sectors.

South of Caen on the Falaise Road, British-Canadian forces advanced one mile on a four-mile front. To the west, American forces took up the attack on a 25-mile line between St. Lô and Lessay. They were supported by 3,000 planes, including a record mission of 1,500 heavy bombers.

Whether this drive heralds a full-scale renewal of the major offensive launched by General Montgomery at Caen is not yet apparent. Although General Montgomery threw the Germans off by shifting the weight of his attack from the Vimont-Paris highway to the more southerly artery to Falaise, his troops are meeting stiff opposition. Gains have been made, it is true, but there has been no break-through and the battle is still indecisive.

There are no towns of any size along the highway to Falaise, but there are a number of villages where the enemy might make a temporary stand. If the British and Canadian forces succeed in breaking through to the open countryside, they will have better opportunity to use their tanks and advance more rapidly.

On the Russian front, Soviet armies are driving forward in a spectacular advance toward Warsaw. In this sector, they have covered 40 miles in the past 24 hours and are now on the outskirts of Siedlce, only 50 miles from the Polish Capital.

The Germans already have announced the evacuation of Siedlce, but no confirmation has come as yet from the Soviets. Moscow resounded to salvos from more than 100 guns, as Marshal Stalin announced the fall of Lublin.

To the south, the First Ukraine Army has crossed the San River at several points in a drive toward German Silesia, less than 150 miles away.

The drive for Warsaw brings Soviet troops within 20 miles of the Vistula River. This is the last natural barrier before Germany itself, and the question whether Hitler will decide to make a stand there probably will be answered shortly.

Other Russian forces are close to Lwow. Its fall appears imminent, and the Germans report street fighting within the city itself.

Americans in the Pacific engaged in the twin invasions of Guam and Tinian in the Marianas have made progress on both islands. On Tinian, they have penetrated a mile inland and captured a third of the main airfield there. On Guam, United States troops have reached the approaches of Agana, Capital of the island, and have isolated another air strip.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo Radio reports that several United States task forces with "powerful groups of aircraft carriers as the mainstay" are maneuvering in the waters of the Marianas. But Tokyo added that the "time is not yet ripe for our fleet to come out and attack the enemy."

Admiral King in Washington predicted the Japanese Cabinet shake-up would result in "some changes in the methods of waging war." Whether this will mean more aggressive tactics or an increased emphasis on defense remains to be seen, he said.

Normandy:

British and American armies sprang forward in powerful twin assaults in Normandy, supported

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Fish Candidacy Presents Delicate Problem for Dewey

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is beginning to step up the tempo of his presidential campaign preparations, and in the midst of them is face to face with his first major political embarrassment since his nomination in Chicago nearly a month ago.

The political decision which Mr. Dewey evidently counts a delicate one arises from the fact that the Republican Party's arch-isolationist, Representative Hamilton Fish, whom the Governor repudiated two years ago, is at the peak of his struggle for the Republican renomination to Congress, and Mr. Fish's opponents in his own Party are asking Mr. Dewey to say it again.

"No comment" is his only reply so far, but it seems doubtful that the Governor can escape this issue without declaring himself a little more precisely.

Disagrees on Campaign

But one thing can be put down authoritatively today, and that is that Governor Dewey radically disagrees with President Roosevelt's declaration in his naval-base acceptance speech that in the midst of the war it is, as he said, "unfitting" to campaign for office.

The Republican nominee, at least, is going to make no pretense that he is not campaigning, and he holds that to belittle the propriety of doing so is to halt and hamper the functioning of the essential

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Atten-shun! Front and Center!

By a Staff Photographer

Paper Trooper Greets Veteran of Anzio and Sicily

Giving the brisk salute and genuine smile to Private Richard Smith of Cambridge is Joseph Botaish of the South End, typical of the several thousand paper troopers over the city who this week will have "campaign bars" pinned on their chests by heroes of World War II. Private Smith of Cambridge has just given him the decoration and returns the salute. Mrs. Raymond Saquet, playground director at the Franklin School, looks on. [Story on Page 2.]

Polish Committee in Moscow Terms Exile Regime Illegal

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Russia announced tonight it would conclude an agreement with the Polish Committee of National Liberation, rather than the exile Government in London, covering relations between the advancing Red Army and the civil administration of liberated Polish territory.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—The Polish Committee of National Liberation which last week end announced its appearance through a Moscow radiocast now follows up with a manifesto of policy and condemnation of the Polish Government in exile as an "illegal, self-styled authority based upon the illegal, fascist Constitution of 1935."

This newest action has deteriorated the unfortunate situation which has continued for many months. Whether, however, it is to be regarded as a final break between the Soviet Government and the Polish Government in exile still remain to be seen.

Though relations between the two governments long have been strained and the Soviet-controlled radio now sponsors this announcement, so great have been propagandist moves during the present war and so quick the changes in political relationships that many observers here still hope for a last-minute understanding between Moscow and the reconstituted Mikolajczk Government.

This new Polish Committee of National Liberation, judging by its members, is a combination of the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow and the National Council of the Homeland Inside Poland.

It is impossible to decide what its strength is within occupied Poland. Interpretations here differ according as writers are influenced by their opinion regarding the whole Polish-Russian issue.

The official Polish daily today issues the statement that this new Council will have practically no support within Poland, so that its continued existence depends entirely upon Soviet support, which Moscow may find a burden.

Regarding the Council's program, the paper adds that it is practically a repetition of the program which already has been proclaimed many times by both Polish Government spokesmen and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Miles of Alibis Prove Police Wrong

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Lieut. Tor Manzer received a police warning that he would be brought to headquarters unless he posted $9.50 within five days for two overdue traffic violation tickets.

In his reply, Lieutenant Manzer suggested that the police refer to an atlas. He was exactly 8,647 miles away, he said, in New Guinea, when the alleged offenses were committed.

Charges dismissed, said the police. Nobody even bothered to check an atlas.

Boston Young Men to Join Plan for Peace-Table Seat

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A "young men's campaign" to impress those responsible for planning tomorrow's world with the right of the nation's young men to be represented by their own delegate at the peace table was announced in Boston today by Mearns T. Gates, newly elected President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Visiting the Hub City in company with Harold (Hal) Herman, Executive Vice-President of a group which now numbers nearly 150,000 young Americans, Mr. Gates correlated all the desires of the younger "fighting" generation for a better America into the militant line: "We want a representative seat at the peace table."

The campaign is the outcome of a northeastern tour by the two Chamber officials during which they have talked extensively with such prominent persons as Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Wendell Willkie, "Eddie" Rickenbacker, and many outstanding business executives and Government authorities.

Young Man at Peace Table

A "young man" at the peace table who speaks the plain language of millions of young men fighting along a world-wide front will be the battle cry Mr. Gates will carry with him on a national tour of all the states in the Union, to begin late this month. He retired as a high school principal back in his home town of Pomeroy, Wash., to accept the presidency of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, home-front mouthpiece for 75,000 men in uniform and 65,000 young businessmen between the ages of 21 and 35.

In a plain talk today on the aspirations of youth in the postwar world, the Junior Chamber's leader declared that young America will return from fighting dictator nations imbued with the ideals of individual freedom and individual initiative, as opposed to any and all things having to do with the regimentation of peoples and labor. They will have had their fill, he said, of restrictions of all types that tend to stifle the freedom of individual citizens.

"They will have earned the right to a free expression of their opinions at the peace table," Mr. Gates insisted. "And the Junior Chamber has been delegated by its thousands of members to see that this representation is obtained."

From Boston, the official duo will go to Hartford, Conn., and then to Washington, D. C., where their nationwide tour of every state will be launched comparable to a presidential election campaign. They have before them the vision of millions of young men returning from the war intent more upon "going into business for themselves than in working for someone else." Regimentation, as typified by military services, Mr. Gates stated, will be generally distasteful and avoided by the masses.

Letters to the Chamber from its members overseas say that "things are going to be different after this war" and "please, fellows, keep those things alive at home that we are fighting for over here."

The tour of the Chamber's President is in the nature of a 25th anniversary celebration of an organization that has plenty of pep and zip, but not much money. Founded in 1920, just after World War I, the Junior Chamber has no connection with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, but thinks strictly in terms of training the young businessman for community leadership. It has no political affiliations, dealing strictly with democratic principles and their promulgation by any and all champions.

Mr. Gates believes thoroughly in the renaissance of small business after the war. He dedicated the young men's Chamber to the task of contacting every returning serviceman through Selective Service channels to help reinstate the soldiers in peacetime pursuits. The Junior Chamber will waive all its membership fees for returning servicemen until six months after the war in an effort to promote organization for the orderly development of postwar America.

Mr. Gates comes from a county in the State of Washington that also claims Mr. Johnston, head of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose recent visit to Moscow made news headlines.

Heavy Cream Restrictions Tightened Up

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tightening Federal regulations governing medical prescriptions for heavy cream—the only possible way in which civilians can legally obtain that luxury item today—the War Food Administration has announced an amendment to its original order so that the amount of butter fat available for military and civilian requirements may be conserved to the greatest possible degree. The new restrictions become effective on August 1.

Under the new amendment, sales of cream testing over 19 per cent butter fat will be permissible in this area only when supported by a physician's prescription on file with the milk handler at the time of such sale, and, further, which has been approved by endorsement thereon by the newly established Massachusetts Medical Advisory Committee.

This Committee has its Chairman John H. Sullivan, Director of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, in Boston, and is composed of physicians representing the State Board of Registration and Medicine, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and State and local public health officers.

In addition to the Chairman, other members of this Bay State Committee are as follows: Dr. H. Quimby Gallupe, State Board of Registration and Medicine; Dr. Vlado A. Getting, Commissioner of Public Health, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner, City of Boston; Dr. Joseph Garland, Dr. F. Gorham Brigham, Dr. Franklin W. White, and Dr. Loring Grimes, the last four representing the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Prescriptions are valid for a period not exceeding 60 days, and shall indicate: 1, Date of issuance; 2, The milk fat content required; 3, the daily quantity required; and 4, The necessity of such cream for medical treatment.

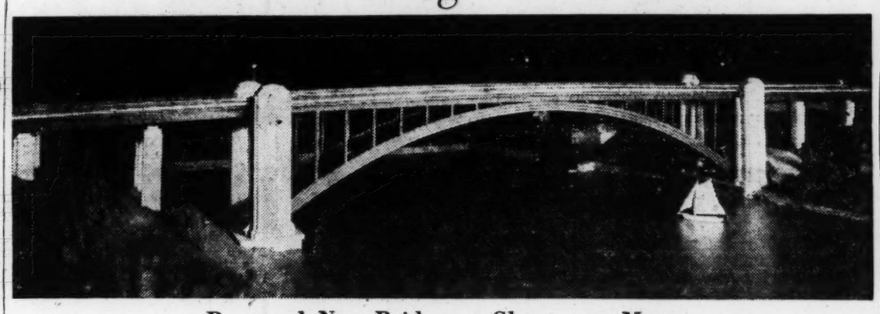
Milk handlers will be required to submit all prescriptions received by them to the Boston Medical Advisory Committee, Boston Medical Library, 8 Fenway, Boston, which shall act for and in lieu of all other public health officers and secretaries of county medical associations in the State of Massachusetts.

Increased consumption of heavy cream has become a real problem of late. When the WFA issued its first order during the latter part of 1942, retail sales of heavy cream went down to practically nothing.

Later, the order was amended to permit such sales if accompanied by a physician's prescription. From that time on, sales have increased. One large milk handler reports that his sale of heavy cream in May, 1943, equalled 5 per cent of that sold in May, 1942, when no restrictions were in effect. Each month of 1943 showed a slight gain over the previous month. In January of this year, the figure stood at 13 per cent; in February 17 per cent; March 18 per cent; April 20 per cent; and, in May, 21 per cent of the May, 1942 amount.

This steady increase is the reason behind the new order, according to Director Sullivan.

Plan to 'Bridge' Bottleneck



Proposed New Bridge at Gloucester, Mass.

One of the worst traffic bottlenecks on the shore route north of Boston would be eliminated by this bridge which Massachusetts Public Works officials hope to include in their postwar highway program. The bridge, shown here in model form, will span the Annisquam River at Gloucester and will carry busy Route 128 into the famous fishing port. Engineers estimate the total cost at about $1,000,000. A narrow drawbridge frequently raised to permit the passage of small fishing craft up and down the river will be eliminated by the new structure.

Paper Troopers Step Smartly In Receiving 'Campaign Bars'

His crew cap was tipped at a cocky angle over his left eye.

And striding like a veteran, the five-year-old boy, clad in a soldier's uniform, approached the Army hero, who had seen action in Anzio and Sicily, to have a "campaign bar" for paper trooping pinned on his chest.

The child's arm swept up in a flourishing salute, and he struck an erect stance.

But no. Something was wrong. It was his left hand that was saluting.

There was a hasty flailing and untangling of arms and the boy brought his right hand up to his forehead. But the soldier, Private Richard Smith of Cambridge, partly taken by surprise at receiving a salute in the first place, and trying to cover up the little boy's mistake, started to salute with his left hand too, had raised his hand to about eye level, and saw the boy changing to a right-hand salute.

There was another comic flurry and disengaging of hands. Unrepressed laughter and chuckles came from the mothers, children and playground directors present, and the final salute was consummated.

With serious mien, but with a rich smile wreathing his face, Private Smith, who had a service bar on his own shirt, pinned the blue and gold decoration on the youngster's soldier jacket.

The salutes that followed were flawlessly executed.

Thus it was that the awarding of "campaign bars" began yesterday at the Franklin School yard in the South End as children from four playgrounds filed up one by one and stood proudly before the Army man to receive their service bars. There was genuine admiration in their eyes as they looked the soldier in the face and exchanged a few words with him, and noted his decorations.

Last week the children scoured the South End for wastepaper, informing families of date of collection in their district, and in serious appeals impressed the importance of saving all of one's paper.

Children taking part in the colorful ceremonies yesterday afternoon came from the Joshua Bates, John J. Williams, Rice and Franklin Schools. Features of the afternoon were a V-for-Victory formation by the children, and the singing of group songs and solos.

Among those performing were Joan Samaha, Herbert Strickland, Beverly Habub, Jeanette Abboud, Paul Deeb, Maureen Murphy, Thomas Clegg, Dorothy Thomas, Dorothy Carmo, John Clegg, Nicholas Saber, Sylvia Alum, Raymond and Richard Saquet, Stella Wilk, Janice Nassif, and Thomas Clegg. Joseph Botaish was master of ceremonies.

Six Centers For Refugees House 50,000

Six refugee centers, housing more than 50,000 Greek and Yugoslavian war fugitives—mainly women and children—today are being administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the Middle East, Ralph S. Charles, in charge of civilian recruiting for UNRRA, disclosed at the Boston headquarters in the Federal Building.

9,000 a Month

These war refugees are flowing into these camps at a rate of more than 9,000 a month, Mr. Charles added, pointing out that their condition on arrival is pitiable. "They need food, clothing, shelter, and physical attention," he continued. "They need sympathetic care and guidance."

Specialists wanted to help carry out this program, he explained, include food and clothing distribution men with experience in supervising the movement of perishable and staple commodities from central warehouses to retail outlets.

Places for Teachers

Also wanted, he said, are vocational teachers proficient in a variety of crafts and with experience in organization vocational activities. Financial experts with extensive economic training and wide experience with international finance and exchange as well as in foreign trade are needed. Welfare administrators with experience in supervising and coordinating activities of welfare agencies handling emergency relief operations; economists with experience in analyzing world trade problems connected with food, clothing, seeds, fertilizers, tools and other commodities which UNRRA will be provided for relief use; administrators with responsible experience setting up or operating camps, transient centers or hotels, and welfare field officers who have dealt with supply problems involving the storage and distribution of welfare supplies, are all needed.

A speaking knowledge of one or more European languages is highly advantageous but not an absolute requirement, Mr. Charles said. No one more than 60 years of age will be employed. All that are employed must pass a physical examination because hardships will be routine in many of these jobs. Mr. Charles will interview applicants at his office, Room 1302, Federal Building.

Race Quickens in Vermont For G.O.P. Governorship

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 25—With primary election on Aug. 8 only two weeks away, the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor between Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor and W. Arthur Simpson, former State Director of Old Age Assistance, is speeding up after a slow start. The Republican nomination in Vermont is tantamount to election.

Lieutenant Governor Proctor has covered a wide variety of subjects in his talks around the State, urging capitalization on the State's recreational possibilities, a more forward looking program for agriculture, industrial expansion, and the practicability of moving up to high office those who have had experience in State affairs.

Similar themes have had the passing attention of his opponent, Mr. Simpson, but the latter has countered with an economy proposal which would call for fewer commissions and lesser complexities in Vermont State government. There are now some 70 boards and commissions. He is recognized are more capable of speaking on agriculture than the Lieutenant Governor because he lives on, and operates, the same farm that has been in his family for generations.

Candidate Simpson also has announced his opposition to "two-term governors," declaring his intention to retire at the end of two-year occupancy of office if nominated and elected. This, he said, is only justice to the young men who will be coming home from foreign lands and who "should have an active part in the shaping of future State affairs."

While the campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination has been growing more heated, political observers are convinced that Speaker of the House Asa Bloomer, of West Rutland, is far ahead of his northern opponent, Lee Emerson of Barton, for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Of the two, Mr. Bloomer has been waging by far the more active campaign.

On the Democratic side of the political fence, party members are waiting the November election, as their slate of officers is running without opposition in the primary. As is possible under Vermont election laws, it is probable that many Democratic votes will be cast for one or the other of the two candidates in the Republican primary.

Although many attempts have been made in past Legislatures to amend this law to provide for a closed primary, these attempts have invariably met with failure. This, in spite of the fact that Vermont legislatures are always predominantly Republican, and it is always the Democrats who vote in the Republican primaries.

The size of the primary vote this year is a subject for general discussion wherever political-minded people gather. A presidential year invariably increases the total primary vote, while off years it is considerably smaller, unless there is some particularly warm contest in the Republican ranks.

The largest number of votes ever cast in a Vermont primary election was in 1932 when the Republicans cast 75,416 ballots and the Democrats, 3,949. That year the present candidate W. Arthur Simpson was defeated for the Republican nomination by Stanley C. Wilson by 6,068 votes. In 1936 there was also a large primary vote, with 55,893 Republican ballots and 5,413 Democratic ballots cast. That year George D. Aiken, now Senior Senator from Vermont, won the Republican four-man race for the gubernatorial nomination, defeating H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Judge Ernest E. Moore of Ludlow and John Reid, of Burlington, who finished in that order.

By Contrast, in the off-year of 1942 and with Gov. William H. Wills unopposed for the nomination only 29,548 Republican votes and 2,037 Democratic votes were cast.

Milk Conference

A four State milk conference has been arranged by Gov. William H. Wills to be held in the capitol on July 27 to adopt a program, through the co-operation of State health regulatory officials and producers, designed to prevent a repetition next summer of flush season milk production problems such as those which arose at Newport last month.

At that time thousands of pounds of milk were "dumped" because facilities were not available to handle it. More than 100 persons from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont are expected to attend.

Migrant War Labor Problem Presented in Wellesley Talk

Continued from Page 1

the one whose output is most satisfactory. He is also the worker who is least likely to become involved in labor troubles.

Although in the present manpower shortage there is less friction between different racial and other groups, because all can get good jobs, generally speaking, there is the prospect of some such friction in postwar days.

"Cheap Labor" Opposed

When jobs seem less permanently secure, Dr. Gardner explained, workers are apt to look askance at what they regard as "cheap labor" or "immigrant groups" — whether from abroad or from some other section of the country. They fear that in some way these groups may slip into the jobs they hold.

Tomorrow night, at 8 o'clock, in Tower Court, Dr. Gardner will summarize the conclusions of the conference in a lecture on "Establishing New Patterns in Industrial Relations." The lecture is open, free, to the public.

A group of representatives of different departments of the War Production Board, the War Labor Board, the Boston Central Labor Union, and the Committee on Economic Welfare of the Jewish Congress joined last night in a panel discussion of "Discrimination in Industry," led by Harry Russell, American Federation of Labor, Regional Labor Representative for the War Production Board.

Examples were given of the current breaking down of prejudice in a number of directions, but the postwar future was stamped with a large question mark in view of the readjustments necessary to take care of large groups of Negroes and others who have been drawn to centers of war industry. Among members of the Community Affairs group, however, there is hope that the result of such studies as they are making may point the way to practical solutions of the problem.

Social Needs in Industry

A. D. Sheffield, Professor Emeritus of Group Leadership at Wellesley, told the Community Affairs School that "industrial thinking needs to be translated into terms of social relationship." The bringing into a plant of efficiency experts is often profitable from the technical standpoint, but distinctly unprofitable from the standpoint of social thinking and the effect upon worker morale, and quality of output, he elaborated.

The great need is, Mr. Sheffield continued, "to think in terms of the whole group, rather than in terms of 'enlightened selfishness' of any part of the group."

One of the problems now developing for future solution, it was pointed out in other discussions, was the postawr situation of youngsters in high school, who are in so much demand by industry and business in this vacation period that they flit lightly from job to job, seeking easier work and more pay. Some of them are making more than their parents, it often is reported. None of them have known what it is to go from plant to plant begging for even a small job, as many of their parents did in the depression. Just how they will be able to adjust themselves to postwar conditions remains to be seen.

Wage-Earner Level Drops

Though weekly earnings in most Rhode Island industries have reached peak levels, the number of work wage earners in major plants stands at a four-year low, it is reported by William L. Connolly, State Director of Labor.

Fourth Prisoner-of-War Camp In N. E. to Harvest Pulpwood

War Activities of New England

Opening of the fourth prisoner-of-war camp for the harvesting of pulpwood in New England was announced by the First Service Command. Located in Spencer Lake, Maine, several hundred German prisoners of war from Fort Devens have arrived at the new camp. The transfer was made under the command of Capt. John B. Hoar, provost marshal, and was completed without any difficulties.

Constructed for year-round occupancy, the camp is under the command of Lieut. Col. Walter B. Smith, assisted by Capt. James F. McFarland and Lieut. William B. Moore, Jr.

Instruction of the prisoners in proper cutting of pulpwood will be given by the United States Forestry Service and the civilian company for whom the pulpwood is to be harvested, Hollingsworth & Whitney.

Other prisoner-of-war camps for lumbering operations are at Princeton and Seboomok, Maine, and Stark, N. H.

Auxiliary to Meet

Continuation of parties staged for convalescent soldiers at Army hospitals in Massachusetts by the Women's Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be decided at a meeting of that organization in Tremont Temple tomorrow night.

Indignation of members at the unexpected inclusion of Italian prisoners of war at a party in the Camp Myles Standish Hospital last month may result in the discontinuance of the socials according to Mrs. Marion Grant of Taunton, President of the State Department, Women's Auxiliary, V. F. W.

Loomis Promoted

Promotion of Chaplain Ernest L. Loomis, assistant service command chaplain, from Major to Lieutenant Colonel was announced yesterday by the First Service Command.

Lieutenant Colonel Loomis has been stationed in Boston since March, 1941, and is one of the two administrative chaplains supervising and co-ordinating chaplain's work in the New England area.

Landing Craft

Another landing craft will join the fleet that has gone from the yard of George Lawley & Sons in Neponset to the invasion forces throughout the world, on July 27, it was announced by the First Naval District, today.

The sponsor will be Miss Mary Gormley of Dorchester, immediate past president of the Massachusetts Department, Veteran of Foreign Wars Auxiliary.

'One-Man Air Force'

Dubbed the "one-man air force," Major Bert S. Sanborn of Uxbridge is back from two years of combat with the Nazi Air Force and he "hated to leave." Awaiting a new assignment at the Army Air Force Redistribution station in Atlantic City, Major Sanborn characterized his war career as "fun."

Here's his record: Combat missions, 135; a Ju 88 rocket-firing ship downed on his first "moving target" firing; leading a flight of Spitfires on three missions in one day and sinking a German destroyer, wiping out two aircraft factories, blowing up two trains and wrecking 10 trucks hauling 105 mm. howitzers; single handed blasting a freight train near Pisa, bombing a bridge near Grosseto, blowing up a train and shooting up four trucks.

Major Sanborn wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart Air Medal with 12 Oak Leaf Clusters, and the European Theater ribbon with five campaign bars.

200 WAVE Officers Commissioned At Exercises Held at Northampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 25—Develop "wider horizons" through war service and help to bring about "a better United States than has been known before," Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts advised 200 white-uniformed WAVE officers commissioned at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School in Northampton, today.

Exercises commemorating the second anniversary of the Women's Reserve were held, including a review of the Waves in training. The Distinguished Flying Cross was presented by Col. U. C. Jones, commanding officer of the Army Air Base at Westover Field, to Midshipman Doris Dreyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who received it for her brother, Lieut. Arthur Dreyer, now a prisoner of war in Germany.

Innumerable opportunities for service in the "difficult period of transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy" will arise, Representative Clason told the newly commissioned officers, adding that "you will have been trained to meet problems and solve them."

Bringing one of the outstanding postwar problems to the attention of the Waves, Representative Clason said: "You will feel a sense of responsibility for your comrades in the armed forces who through wounds and illness are unable to take care of themselves properly. You will know their problems and reactions better than others. I am sure you will meet this challenge to your loyalty."

Fifteen women from Massachusetts received commissions as ensigns and were assigned to active duty. They are: Ensigns Ruth A. Avery of Monument Beach, Helen E. Burt of Charlemont, Julie C. Dwight of Newton, Margaret J. Geddes of North Adams, Ruth P. Harney of Framingham, Gloria A. Luhman of East Lynn, Elizabeth A. Manning of Roslindale, Dorothy L. Maraspin of Barnstable, Anne R. Melloy of Hudson, Elsie W. Peace of Monson, Eleanor Poor of Hanover, Charlotte M. Stevens of Canton, Helen L. Schmidt of Jamaica Plain, Barbara Tucker of Salem, and Constance A. Yeats of Boston.

T. W. U. A. Seeks Election At Two Fall River Mills

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25 (AP)—The Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) has filed petitions at Boston with the National Labor Relations Board requesting a collective bargaining election at the Pepperell and Luther Manufacturing Companies, Regional Director of T. W. U. A., Edward F. Doolan announced today.

Both companies are now under contract with the United Textile Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate and will be until Sept. 17.

Davis to Address Boston Rotary Club

"What's Latest From Europe," will be the subject of a talk to be given before the Rotary Club of Boston tomorrow by Saville R. Davis, Assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Davis was Rome correspondent for the Monitor until 1941. He has also been correspondent in Washington, New York, Spain, Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

Need for Motors Reported

Critical need for electric motors both new and used is reported by the Regional Office of the War Production Board.

Million Gallons Gas 'Lost' in Mail

Gasoline ration coupons, said to be worth from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 gallons, and allegedly sent out in one mail sack to Massachusetts motorists by an issuance center of the Office of Price Administration, have been reported as missing in the mails, and Federal postal inspectors today were co-operating with OPA officials in the matter.

Tennyson Jefferson, Chief Post Office Inspector, with headquarters in the Federal Building, Boston, today assigned Inspectors J. J. Burbale and B. F. McCarthy to the case.

According to OPA officials, the mail sack, last reported seen at the East Cambridge postal substation about July 16, contained new and renewal A, B, and C gasoline ration coupons, which were being mailed to applicants. Some of these applicants are reported to have complained they never received the coupons, and these complaints resulted in the investigation.

It also has been reported that some of the allegedly missing coupons already have shown up in the western part of the State. Postal authorities stated that it has not yet been established or proved that the mail bag in question actually reached the East Cambridge substation.

War Bond Buying By Cities Drops

Investments in United States War Bonds by Massachusetts cities and towns were reduced from $5,700,000 in 1943 to $5,300,000 this year, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, disclosed today.

Estimated receipts of the cities and towns in the Commonwealth increased from $96,273,201 last year to $108,609,536 for 1944. Funds taken from reserve accounts to reduce taxation were increased this year to $21,540,908 from last year's figure of $12,843,311.

Personal property values, the Commissioner said, increased from $539,307,912 to $554,516,314 and real estate values dropped to $5,594,531,596 from $5,615,364,222.

Maine and Bay State Lodges Discover Masonic Tie in Names

Fraternal ties between Masonic Lodges of the same name in Atlantic, Mass., and Portland, Maine, were strengthened recently through publication of the story and pictures of the progress of Atlantic Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Atlantic, Mass., in clearing up the mortgage on the Atlantic Temple, it was learned here today.

Members of the Masonic Fraternity, in Atlantic and Quincy, Mass., the news article stated, banded together in 1920, applied for a charter, and the next year Atlantic Lodge was constituted. A building was procured, altered, and became the Atlantic Masonic Temple.

Dr. Robert Dennison, one of the most active members of the Craft who gave freely of his time for the assistance of others, was chosen to head the Atlantic Masonic Building Association. Under his guidance the Association prospered, the mortgage was paid off, and 17 years after it had been issued, was burned with appropriate ceremonies at which he was the official guest of honor.

Officers of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, Maine, read the article and brought it to the attention of that Lodge, which voted to send a letter of fraternal greetings to the Lodge of the same name in Atlantic, Mass.

Visitations between the two Lodges are considered a postwar possibility in fraternal circles, giving members of each Lodge the opportunity to visit the other, make new friends, and witness the Degree work as exemplified in each State.

George P. Jackson, Secretary of Atlantic Lodge of Portland, wrote to Atlantic Lodge of Atlantic, Mass., as follows:

"At the last meeting of our Lodge one of our officers brought to the Lodge a clipping from The Christian Science Monitor showing pictures and an article in regard to your ceremony of burning your mortgage.

"It was voted to send your Lodge a letter of fraternal greetings, congratulating you on the event and wishing you a continuation of good will and prosperity.

"Atlantic Lodge of Portland sends best wishes to Atlantic Lodge of Atlantic, Mass., and as we bear the same name may we bear a warm fraternal greeting between the members of our respective Lodges, and the cement of brotherly love and affection bind us together in true Masonic brotherhood."

To this letter, Gerhard F. Schafer, Secretary of the Lodge in Atlantic, Mass., replied:

"Members of Atlantic Lodge were indeed pleased to receive your good wishes on the burning of the mortgage on our Temple, expressed in your recent letter to us which was read to the Lodge at its regular meeting last night.

"The wishes did seem to carry a particularly warm and personal meaning to us, since we bear the same name and we are glad to have this opportunity to send to you our greetings and a sincere hope that Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, of Portland, Maine, and Atlantic Lodge of Atlantic, Mass., may continue to have many prosperous years."

Bay State Soldiers Reported Missing

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Names of 35 Massachusetts soldiers are included in a list of 869 men reported missing in action by the War Department.

The Massachusetts men, listed by the areas from which they were reported missing:

Central Pacific Area

Lewis, First Lieut. Walter F., Reading.

European Area

Bertelli, Staff Sergeant Alfred P., Bridgewater.
Fagan, Technician Fifth Grade Ovila B., Fitchburg.
Miller, Pfc. William, Andover.
Root, Capt. John D., Hingham.

Mediterranean Area

Barry, Private Richard W., Boston.
Bartoswiecz, Pfc Andrew A., South Deerfield.
Bronstein, Second Lieut. Harvey W., Roxbury.
Brown, Private Robert A., Salem.
Callahan, First Lieut. Francis C., East Boston.
Camara, Private Edward, Somerville.
Caravan, Private Herbert L., Allston.
Carberry, Sergeant Edward F., East Walpole.
Ellis, Pfc George L., East Boston.
Ford, Technical Sergeant Thomas J., Lowell.
Furber, Staff Sergeant Eldon H., Swampscott.
Gadoury, Staff Sergeant Maurice J., Fitchburg.
Gagalis, Pfc. Andrew G., Newburyport.
Gladone, Pfc Samuel A., Fitchburg.
Haynes, Staff Sergeant Robert E., East Longmeadow.
Kevill, Private John T., Terrace Lynn.
Landry, Pfc Wilfred R., Northbridge.
Madden, Private Joseph M., Roxbury.
Masterone, Pfc James L., Pittsfield.
Miller, Second Lieut. Lloyd I., Beverly.
Powers, Private Leonard G., Medford.
Riordan, Private John F., Roxbury.
Saulervicius, Pfc Albert M., Lawrence.
Scholl, Pfc George H., Natick.
Silvia, Private John H., Brockton.
Simonian, Private Paramas R., Worcester.
St. Laurent, Private Roger J. A., Danvers.
St. Pierre, Private Leo L., Salem.
Swenson, Private Albert O., Seekonk.
Weinburg, Private Lawson, Salem.

Roxbury Children To Hold Pet Show

The eighth annual pet show of the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston will be held Wednesday morning at ten. The purpose is to encourage kindness to animals. Entries will include cats, dogs, turtles, rabbits, hens and other birds.

Judges will be Harvey Fuller of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Joseph Hayes of the Charlestown Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. Special points will be the care and cleanliness of each animal. Awards will be presented for each class of pet, and special prizes for the best "family of pets," the "most unusual pet," and so forth.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing—Cool

Boston and Vicinity—Clearing weather this afternoon. Not so warm today. Fair and cooler weather tonight and Wednesday. Diminishing winds today becoming moderate this afternoon and gentle tonight and Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and cooler tonight. Wednesday fair with no important temperature changes.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:45 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 4:00 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.

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Springfield School Plan Lauded For Racial Amity

Tangible evidence accumulates each month with impressive rapidity that the Springfield Plan of education is gradually and surely accomplishing the intentions of its authors, according to an assessment by Dr. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University.

The plan, which was formally begun in 1940 after several years of experimentation on a small scale, now extends through all grades of the 39 schools of Springfield, Mass., and is dealing frankly and decisively with matters of inter-racial inharmony.

Dr. Miller, who in 1939 served as Executive Secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, and who stopped over in Boston recently while on a speaking tour, sees the spreading interest in the plan as "the best insurance against a further loss of democracy."

Cities either using or preparing to employ essential aspects of the educational program include Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio, and New Rochelle, N. Y., and several Massachusetts cities and towns.

Antagonisms Lessened

Main result on the elementary school level, Dr. Miller said, has been the conditioning of children to make less likely their participation in actions involving group antagonisms against members of other races or economic groups.

To be sure, not all name-calling on the playgrounds has been eliminated. Other children become concerned about it and offer reasonable counsel. Often, in an indirect, impersonal manner, prejudices are discussed in class, with the teacher acting as a catalytic agent in the chemicalization of thought.

In some grades the Bible is used as a textbook of democracy. To offset antiracial tendencies, the contributions of different nationalities to the growth of Springfield are emphasized so that every child is made to feel his ancestral stock contributed something of value.

Almost half of Springfield's population of 160,000 is comprised of Yankee Protestant stock, and the other 55 to 60 per cent contains large groups of Irish, French, Canadian, Italian, and Polish descent citizens, with smaller minorities of Greeks, Armenians, and Germans, plus approximately 8,000 of Jewish faith, and 3,500 Negroes.

Public Opinion Studied

In the high-school grades, public opinion is studied. Newspaper stories and radio programs or magazine articles bearing on racial matters are examined for their intentions in an effort to discern their positive or possible negative effect on readers and listeners.

The basic idea of the entire plan is to arouse the critical and reasoning faculties in children, beginning with the first grade, so they will not become victims of subtle forms of authority or of demagogues who are ever ready to capitalize on baseless popular prejudices and suspicions.

A placement bureau, as a part of its task of helping school graduates find jobs, works to overcome prejudice among employers against persons of certain races, nationalities, or religions.

Several Negro teachers have been employed in the Springfield schools within the last one and one-half years—not simply because they were Negroes who would make the plan look democratic—but because they had met the requirements and measured up to the same teaching standards asked of white persons.

Plan Praised

Praise of the step instead of ridicule came from all sides, and a minority opposition group promptly abandoned its plans to protest.

As an example of how the plan works beyond the school precincts, Dr. Miller told the story of a personnel manager of a large industrial concern in Springfield who called the placement bureau one day and asked for "the best stenographer you've got."

A Negro girl, who was far and above the rest of her white classmates, was sent to the personnel director, who shortly called back, a little outraged, and said, "You've sent me a Negro. What do you mean by that?"

"You asked for the best stenographer we had," the placement bureau answered. "We can send you a white person if you wish, but she won't be the best."

The placement bureau went on to ask why the employer objected. The reply was that the girls who worked in the office wouldn't let a Negro work in the office.

Whereupon the bureau explained that almost all the girls in the office had come from the Springfield school system, that some of them knew the Negro stenographer, and surely wouldn't object, if their education had meant anything to them.

The stenographer was hired, and the matter worked out harmoniously at the office.

And this is only one of many hundreds of instances of the useful nature of the Springfield Plan.

In Gala Attire

Santa Fe Railway

Best Bib and Tucker

Grandpa and grandchild will attend the Indian ceremonial at Gallup, N. M., while dad is serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Indians Hold Tribal Rites Despite War

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GALLUP, New Mexico—Maria Martinez of the pueblo San Ildefonso, New Mexico, plays a double role at this year's annual Intertribal Indian Ceremonial of Gallup, Aug. 11, 12, 13. For not only will she bring her usual important pottery exhibit that has taken prize after prize, but Maria will also escort a group of Indian women and girl dancers to substitute for that pueblo's Indian men who are serving their country far from home. It is the first time that there are no Indian men from San Ildefonso.

Two years ago there were 30,000 Indians in the armed forces of the United States and since then the number has steadily increased so that there were few young men at Gallup either as exhibitors, demontstrators, or dancers.

But all the older Indian men available and a few of the younger ones who can be spared from their war jobs are at Gallup to make this year's Ceremonial a success. It was 23 years ago that the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial Association was formed to perpetuate the dances and traditions of the First Americans as well as to encourage Indian Arts and Crafts.

And so this nonprofit organization is determined to carry on and let nothing interfere with the steady progress made yearly by the Indians in the finer quality of their ceramics, basket and silver work. Owing to the increased cost of material these several works of art will come higher, but the Office of Price Administration is exempting Indian Arts and Crafts from ceiling prices.

There they are, the native craftsmen and women demonstrating the technique of their handicraft, and as usual prizes for best exhibits offered to encourage the Indians to improve their workmanship still more.

Among the Indian men dancers are the White Clouds of the Jemez pueblo. Tony White Cloud, who has seen service in the Army, is now a Santa Fe Railway employee, and is scheduled to give his famous Hoop Dance, an outstanding attraction, as he can dance and keep as many as six hoops in motion at the same time.

In the transportation of Indians to Gallup no public vehicle has been used, as M. L. Woodard, Secretary of the Association, says that they do not feel that any extra burden should be put upon railroads or busses in wartime.

For the tourist who can attend this Ceremonial at Gallup, which was an historic town before the days of the pony express, there is the Indian-built Navajo hogan type of structure where travel information may be had for the asking. And there is also Gallup's new National Guard Armory that houses the Ceremonial Exhibits and the Native Demonstrators, and which is built after the manner of the southwest Indian homes, so that the setting of the Ceremonial is completely Indian in a locale, adjacent to which there are probably more full-blood Indians than any other section of the United States.

Edward A. Johnson

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Edward A. Johnson, who passed on here yesterday, was a Negro lawyer who began life as a slave and became the first of his race to be elected to the New York Legislature.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1917.

A native of Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Johnson studied law at Shaw University and after graduation served on the faculty. He also attended Atlanta University and was principal of a Negro school there. Before coming to New York in 1907 he was an Alderman in Raleigh.

Christian Science Radiocast Honored by Women's Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25 — A "Church of the Air" program and the "Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir" have been singled out by the National Federation of Press Women to receive certificates of merit from that organization, it was announced here today.

Presentation of the awards will be made at the annual meeting of the Federation, to be held in Evanston, Ill., on July 29.

The radio awards are made "in recognition of distinguished service in behalf of national morale in the midst of war," through "inspirational influence."

The specific "Church of the Air" program selected for recognition was radiocast on Feb. 20, 1944, originating over station WHAS in Louisville, Ky. Lowell Kennett conducted the program, which was presented under the supervision of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Introduced over the Columbia Broadcasting System in September, 1931, the "Church of the Air" features programs by approximately 20 different denominations. It is heard on Sundays at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., E. W. T.

The Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir of 300 voices became a CBS feature in September, 1943. Radiocast Sundays at 12 noon, E. W. T., the volunteer singers are directed by J. Spencer Cornwall, with Alexander Schreiner at the organ.

The certificates will be received for CBS by Miss Elinor Inman, CBS Broadcast Director of Religious Programs.

Soviet Rebuilding Is Praised by Cot

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP)—Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister and member of the French Consultative Assembly, has concluded a four-month study of Soviet reconstruction of devastated areas and international political evolution with what he described today as admiration for the Russian rebuilding and confidence in Russian co-operation in postwar organization.

M. Cot traveled from Karelia to the Caucasus, with prolonged visits in Moscow, Stalingrad and other communities — from those recently recaptured to others liberated more than two years ago.

He told American and British newspapermen that Russian reconconstruction of towns, railroads, roads and bridges was "extremely ingenious" with an emphasis on long-range planning.

In the international sphere, M. Cote said he found the Russians "very loyal to the Teheran Agreements.

"I am confident they will co-operate in the organization of postwar security," he said.

Trumans Greet 1,500 At Home Reception

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 25 (AP)—Democratic vice-presidential nominee Harry Truman and his family greeted more than 1,500 persons last night at an informal reception at their home.

Recorded music was played over a public address system and the rose arbor in which Senator, Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, stood was banked with bouquets sent by well-wishers. The Senator's World War I comrades, members of the American Legion, and political candidates were among the visitors.

Planning of Postwar Airparks Urged

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association launched today a program for developing aircraft landing facilities in line with expected postwar flying needs, and invited the participation of 51 organizations represented at the airport users conference.

The N. A. A. proposed a coordinated nation-wide educational program to encourage local action in behalf of "airparks," the new official word for Class 1 landing fields (those with unpaved runways less than 2,500 feet long), and "air terminals" or airports for commercial operations.

The success of the program for expanding landing facilities, the Association said, depends upon educating the public in the need and utility of aviation, co-ordinating the efforts of government and private organizations, and receiving technical guidance and financial support from the aircraft industry and other industries "having an enlightened self-interest in its fruition."

A prediction that new equipment being installed at airports and in aircraft will bring a "general speeding up of (airline) operations under rstricted weather conditions" was made yesterday by John Groves, Director of the Air Transport Association's Operations Division.

Mr. Groves told a joint airport users conference, called by the National Aeronautic Association, that the Civil Aeronautics Administration soon will have installed "VHF" (very high frequency) radio instrument approach systems at more than 75 airports used by the airlines, and that the carriers are installing in their planes the necessary equipment.

The air carriers have had to meet a "staggering" cost through inability to operate under restricted weather conditions, Mr. Groves said, pointing out that in 1940 5 per cent of all airline scheduled mileage was canceled because of below minimum weather conditions at terminal airports.

The C. A. A. has not lowered ceiling and visibility minimums, he said, "simply because facilities to increase the reliability and safety of approach procedures were not available."

Joseph T. Geuting, Jr., Vice-President of General Aircraft Corporation, said it is safe to expect postwar personal planes requiring less landing area than the prewar models, and suggested development of landing facilities specifically planned for the improved models. He urged community studies for the development of "airparks" or landing facilities in downtown or residential areas.

Message to Truman Upheld as Exception

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—J. L. Egan, Vice-President of Western Union, yesterday upheld his company's acceptance of President Roosevelt's congratulatory telegram to Senator Harry S. Truman on the grounds that "presumably it constituted an ecxeption" to an official ban on such messages.

"If the President had the authority to authorize issuance of the ban he has the authority to modify, alter, or rescind it," Mr. Egan said in a statement. The ban against congratulatory telegrams was established March 6, 1942, under a Presidential order delegating powers to the Board of War Communications.

Mr. Egan said the telegrapm originally was dispatched by a company operator in Washington without the knowledge of any supervisory employee after it had been received over a private wire from the White House. Western Union refused to send a similar telegram from Wendell L. Willkie congratulating Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on his designation as the Republican Presidential candidate several weeks ago.

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"I SAW A MIRACLE..."

I got in early . . .
So I know how it was.

And I tell you, it was a miracle.

Because I remember when broomsticks were our rifles and we threw tin can grenades . . . and propped up stove pipes and painted signs that said, "This is an eight-inch gun" . . . "This is a howitzer" . . . and we threw tarps over trucks and made out they were tanks.

And though we laughed about it and kidded about it, we were ashamed . . .

And then they hit us . . .
And America went to work and performed a miracle.

I know because I was at Kasserine when tanks and guns, American-made, rolled them back and broke their backs in the passes and we and the British smashed their Mark IV's and their 88's under the weight of our attack . . . and drove them out and pinned them like rats between Cap Bon and the sea.

And I was in the first wave at Sicily, and when we cracked the iron ring at Anzio and killed the hard spirit of their Elite Corps with more bombs and shells than they had ever dreamed of before . . .

And I was with them on invasion day . . .

It was a miracle. And now seeing here the endless miles of tanks, the long railroad trains of guns, the flying fields carved out of every corner to hold the overflow of planes . . . I know my country has found again the strength that made us great . . .

Has found again in this mighty power to destroy . . . the power to create . . .

And I see how this miracle . . . this mighty power, this energy used now for war . . . can, after Victory, create a new and finer life than we have ever known before . . .

New cities, new farms, new homes, new industries . . . new opportunities for me, and every man, to plan and work and grow . . . to build a new and greater America . . .

The way we want it to be . . .

The way it's *got* to be!

. . . .

Here at Nash-Kelvinator, when our war job is done, it will be our obligation to convert all the new strength, all the new power to produce, all the new ability and skill and knowledge that have come to us so quickly under the driving necessity of war to production for peace.

That means more automobiles than we have ever built before . . . automobiles even finer than the great Nash cars that are today proving their outstanding quality and economy. It means an even greater Kelvinator refrigerator than we produced before . . . finer home freezers, electric water heaters and electric ranges than have ever served in any household.

This is our program. This will be our part in the building of a greater, happier nation. For we believe all of us owe to those who have fought to preserve it a strong, a vital, a growing America where all men and women will have the freedom and the opportunity to make their dreams come true.

The Army-Navy "E" awarded to Nash-Kelvinator Corp.'s Propeller Division.

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'Days of Glory' Impending—Worcester Festival Plans

Toumanova Makes Film Debut In Guerrilla Warfare Story

"Days of Glory," with Tamara Toumanova making her debut as a movie star, will head the double program opening Wednesday at the Keith Memorial. Gregory Peck, a newcomer to the screen from Broadway, will be co-starred. The story is a romance set against the background of guerrilla warfare in Russia. Mr. Peck has the role of a commander of a band of Russian irregulars, and Miss Toumanova is cast, reasonably enough, as a ballet dancer from Moscow. Prominent in the cast are Alan Reed, Maria Palmer, Lowell Gilmore, and Hugo Haas.

The second feature will be "Allergic to Love," a comedy about a honeymoon trip to Rio de Janeiro. Martha O'Driscoll and David Bruce are the principal players in a cast which includes Henry Armetta, Noah Beery, Jr., and Fuzzy Knight.

Echoes of the War

A film called "The Way Ahead," which deals with events in England from 1939 to the present, has been completed in a British studio by David Niven, and will be distributed in the United States by Samuel Goldwyn.

* * *

"Zero Hour," a World in Action documentary, depicting the four-year preparation for D-day, is reported by United Artists to be showing during July at more than 200 Army camps and fields. Other bookings include cadet centers, airports, army hospitals, naval loading stations, training and signal corps schools, the Army War College, and many other stations of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard.

* * *

Dennis Morgan will have the lead in "God Is My Co-Pilot," which Warners planned for Humphrey Bogart, who declined the part. The adaptation of Col. Robert Le Scott's story is to be put into production next month, utilizing background material now being filmed in the Arizona desert.

Plans and Prospects

Bertha Belmore, long of the stage, is to have a role in Danny Kaye's second feature film, "Wonder Man," now in production at Samuel Goldwyn's studio.

* * *

Samuel Bronston has bought the film rights to "Decision," Edward Chodorov's stage play of last season in New York.

* * *

Joan Fontaine will star in a Hal B. Wallis production for Paramount of "The Affairs of Susan," an original screen comedy by Sazlo Gorog and Thomas Monroe.

* * *

Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope will have the leads in "Girl's Town," a story about "a lone man in a war factory town." George Marshall will direct.

* * *

RKO-Radio has signed George Raft for "Johnny Angel," a story of maritime spies and mutiny, to be directed by Ray Enright. The film is based on a magazine serial, "Mr. Angel Comes Aboard," by Charles Gordon Booth.

* * *

Randolph Scott, Ruth Warrick, and Ellen Drew will have leading roles in the film version of Pearl Buck's "China Sky," which RKO Radio plans to produce. Filming is expected to start about the middle of August.

* * *

Elmer Rice and his wife, Betty Field, plan to spend some time in Hollywood. Mr. Rice, who is a member of the Playwrights Company, New York play producers, is at work on a movie script. Miss Field is playing the leading feminine role, opposite Fredric March, in "Tomorrow the World," which Lester Cowan is producing for United Artists.

* * *

Ida Lupino will have a comedy role, her first in several years, in Warners "Pillar to Post." Production is scheduled to start about the first of August. Vincent Sherman, who directed Miss Lupino in "The Hard Way," will be in charge.

On the Stage

A revival of "The Late Christopher Bean," starring Daisy Atherton, will be presented at the Ogunquit Playhouse beginning Monday, July 31. The cast will include Arthur Jarrett, Eugenia Rawls, Ned Payne, Clarence Derwent, and James Ganon.

* * *

The cast of Owen Davis' play, "A Perfect Crime," which is expected to try out in Boston early in the season, will include Sylvia Field, Jean Casto, and Nancy Marquand. Frederic Fox is designing the settings.

* * *

Players in "Last Stop," set for Aug. 21 at the Plymouth in Boston, include Enid Markey, Frederica Going, Nell Harrison, Mary Gilgea, Virginia Barnelle, Raymond Bailey, Gregory Robins, Robert W. Stewart, William Hughes, and Clark Poth.

* * *

Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," featuring Jean Guild, will be the play presented by the Valley Players at the Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke, beginning Aug. 1.

* * *

Wilfred Lawson has been engaged for the role of Cardinal Wolsey in the production of "Henry VIII," which Billy Rose plans to present in New York about the first of November. Marta Abba will be Katharine.

* * *

Charles Coburn, after some years in the films, will appear in a New York presentation of "The Master of the Revels," by Don Marquis. Mr. Coburn has already been seen in this play in out-of-town presentation.

© RKO Radio

Tamara Toumanova and Gregory Peck
In "Days of Glory," coming Wednesday to the screen at the Keith Memorial.

Esplanade Programs

This week's programs for the Esplanade Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, follows:

Tonight

Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Two Movements from Symphony No. 2 ..... Brahms
Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber-Berlioz
Solitude on the Mountain ..... Ole Bull-Svendsen
Gilbert and Sullivan Favorites ..... Arranged by Seredy
American Patrol ..... Meacham

Wednesday Morning
Children's Concert

French Military March ..... Saint-Saëns
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Scherzo from Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
German Dance, "The Sleigh Ride" ..... Mozart
Valse lente from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Cailliot
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Nicholas A. Rasetzki, Commentator

Wednesday Evening
Charles O'Connell, Conducting

Symphony No. 7 in A major ..... Beethoven
Chorale, "Ein' Feste Burg" ..... Bach-O'Connell
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Briar Rose" Waltz, from "The Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
"The Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

Thursday Evening

March, "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Scherzo from Symphony No. 5 ..... Shostakovitch
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Friday Evening

"Jack Tar" March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes ..... Komzak
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 M—News in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 5013 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Palace of Varieties. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical episodes. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Cross Section. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m., same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5:00—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 8:30—Same as WNAC.
8:30 p. m.—Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Philadelphia Orchestra To Be Featured

After a lapse of a single year, because of war conditions, the Worcester County Musical Association will hold its eighty-fifth Music Festival, Oct. 9-14, in the Worcester Municipal Auditorium.

For the first time in its history, the Festival will have the services of a complete symphony orchestra—the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. The chorus, of course, will be the Worcester Festival Chorus, of which Walter Howe is conductor.

Soloists will include Rose Bampton and Eleanor Steber, sopranos, and Alexander Kipnis, bass, all of the Metropolitan Opera; Gertrude Ribla, alto; William Hain, tenor; Harold Pierson, bass; Luboshutz and Nemenoff, duo-pianists; Erica Morini, violinist, and William Kapell, pianist.

* * *

The plan of the Festival will be that of 1942. That is, there will be a season subscription series of concerts on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings; and an extension series on Monday evening and Saturday morning which are not included in the subscription series.

The Monday evening event will be a concert of Familiar Music from Old Vienna, with Miss Steber as soloist. The composers represented will be Mozart, Schubert and Johann Strauss. The program is not "popular" in the accepted sense; that is, it does not contain marches or excerpts from musical comedies.

The Saturday morning concert, designed for young people, will be conducted by Saul Caston, associate conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who will also act as commentator. There will be music by Glinka, Handel-Harty, and Sibelius.

* * *

In the subscription series, there will be a Brahms-Wagner program on the Tuesday evening, with Miss Morini as soloist in the Brahms Violin Concerto. The chorus will sing twice, unaccompanied, and one of its numbers will be the "Alleluia" of Randall Thompson.

Thursday will bring "Composers' Night," with five soloists. The program includes the "Coriolanus" Overture, scenes from Elgar's "Saga of King Olaf," the Gloria from Bach's B minor Mass, and Harl McDonald's Concerto for two pianos and orchestra.

"Artists' Night" will be celebrated as usual on Friday evening, with Miss Bampton and Alexander Kipnis as soloists. The program includes Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloë" Suite No. 2, Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony, and Darke's chorus, "Ring Out, Ye Crystal Spheres."

The Saturday evening concert will offer a Russian program, with Mr. Kapel as soloist in Rachmaninov's Second Piano Concerto. Other items will be Kabalevskys Overture, "Colas Breugnon," and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

© Paramount

Gary Cooper
In "The Story of Dr. Wassell," arriving today at the Paramount and Fenway.

To Present 'Vickie'

S. M. Herzig's "Vickie" will be given by the Emerson Drama Workshop Summer Playhouse Company Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings as the second play of the season. The Emerson Summer Playhouse is on Berkeley Street at the Esplanade.

Miss Dvorak's Film

Ann Dvorak, who gave up her Hollywood career in 1940 to become an ambulance driver in London while her husband, Lieut. Leslie Fenton, was in the British Navy, will return soon to the American screen as a Republic star in "Flame of Barbary Coast." While she was in England Miss Dvorak played in three films.

Business Women Plan Drive to Get Out Vote

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Getting out the vote and buying war bonds to purchase one or more Navy planes will be the major objectives of Massachusetts Business and Professional Women's Clubs when they begin their regular meetings again in September. At a board meeting of the State Federation held at the Hotel Sheration on Sunday it was voted to sponsor separate drives for these two purposes.

Each club will organize its own get-out-the-vote campaign to suit the needs of its locality. Besides getting citizens to the polls, the importance was also stressed of informing club members regarding questions on the forthcoming State referendum. Dr. K. Frances Scott, President, reminded the delegates that women may cast 60 per cent of the votes in this year's elections and urged them to help make this majority vote an intelligent one.

The special war bond drive will open Aug. 15 and continue through Dec. 31. The B. and P. W. Federation will be the first organization of its kind to sponsor a Navy plane, according to Miss Ruby B. Litchfield, director of the women's division, Massachusetts War Finance Committee, who was a guest speaker at the luncheon.

The year's program voted at Sunday's meeting also provides for special study of the jury system as a whole in this State. Instead of merely stressing jury service for women, as the organization has been doing for years, the board decided it would be well for the clubs to become acquainted with the functioning of the entire system.

Miss Katharine Lyford, Legislative Chairman, pointed out that if members were better informed about the general set-up, they would be on a better foundation from which to campaign for the right to sit on juries. It is conceivable, she added, that some of the difficulties arising over juries in this State may come from the fact that so many men can be exempted. Special meetings with qualified speakers on this subject will be held during Business Women's Week, October 8-14.

During the rest of the summer delegates were urged to watch for possible exploitation of child labor and to see that their relatives in the service get registered for voting. They were asked to report any violations of the child labor law to James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

The Education Chairman recommended that members of education committees in the local clubs make it a point to attend public meetings of school committees, town councils, and other boards that deal with educational matters. The Legislative Chairman urged them to watch the findings of various recess commissions of the State Legislature.

Members were also asked, if they know any women in their communities with outstanding technical or professional training who might qualify as members of policy-making posts, to send their names to Miss Charl O. Williams at National Education Association Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Before doing this, however, they should secure from Miss Williams certain forms listing the qualifications.

The Nominating Committee elected at Sunday's meeting includes Miss Winifred Flaherty of the Taunton Club; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Lowell; Miss Anna Crane, Holyoke; Miss Anna Manion, Boston; and Miss Svea Johnson, Brockton.

Quota Program

Dorothy Wayman, well-known journalist, will be guest speaker at a supper meeting of the Boston Quota Club at the Women's City Club on Thursday at 6 p. m. Highlights of the Quota International convention recently held at Ontario, Canada, will be given by Carolyn LaVers, President, and others who attended.

Canning Classes

Starting this week and continuing through Aug. 31, canning classes for Boston housewives will be held each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. at the following schools: George Putnam, James P. Timilty, and Ralph Waldo Emerson Schools, Roxbury; Grover Cleveland and Dorchester High School for Girls, and Woodrow Wilson School, Dorchester; Joseph H. Barnes, East Boston; Patrick H. Gavin, South Boston; Mary E. Curley, Jamaica Plain; Roslindale High, Roslindale; William Barton Rogers, Hyde Park; and William Howard Taft, Brighton. Classes will be directed by Joseph Gould of the School Department assisted, by Mrs. Margaret Sullivan.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Edgar H. Bristol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOXBORO, Mass., July 25—Edgar H. Bristol of this town, who passed on in Falmouth Heights yesterday, headed and was one of the founders of the Foxboro Company, manufacturer of industrial control instruments. He had taken out more than 40 patents, including the helical spring, which is the measuring instrument in temperature and pressure recordings.

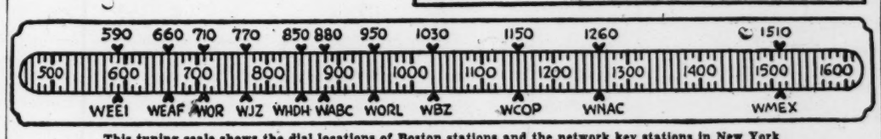
A native of Naugatuck, Conn., Mr. Bristol began work as a machinist with the Bristol Company, of which his father was president. In 1908, he and his brother, Bennet B. Bristol, withdrew from the firm to establish the Industrial Instrument Company. In 1914 this firm became the Foxboro Company.

Mr. Bristol was also President of the Foxboro National Bank; the Service Company, a general contracting concern; director of First National Bank of Mansfield; the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company; and trustee of Bradford Junior College.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin'': sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time..	''Ma Perkins'': sketch..	nati Reds Baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'': sk	nati Reds Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	News; Eddy Duchin Or
4:15	Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	nati Reds Baseball	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	nati Reds Baseball	Charlie Spivack's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	'We Love and Learn''	'Chick Carter'': sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30	'Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill'': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News.	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	Hill & MacLeish..	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	Jerry and Sky''	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Land of the Lost': dr.	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	E. Butterfield's Or.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	'Land of the Lost': dr.	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Romberg's Music
7:45	Hour: songs; or..	Wave Parade: W. Lang	Boys": variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch	Red River Valley Trio
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	'Having Wonderful	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	"Quick as a Flash";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Time'; dr.; News	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program
9:00	Jack Pepper Show.	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Music Hour"
9:15	Jack Pepper Show.	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Raymond Massey:	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	'Traveler from Tokyo'	"Jobs for Disabled	"Music Hour"
10:00	Corwin Presents	Raymond Gram Swing.	Charlotte Greenwood's	Veterans"; speakers	News service
10:15	Corwin Presents	'George Hicks Report'g'	Comedy Show	Sec. Henry L. Stimson	"This Is France"
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Geo. Jessel;	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
10:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle, mc; guests	Annamary Dickey, gst	Music; Weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Bobby Burne's Orch.
11:30	Lee Castle's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Glenn Gray's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Lee Castle's Orch.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Glenn Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Organ recital; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Young	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean.	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WWEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Music: Listen Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"Youre Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful";	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Studio program	Luncheon With Lopez	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; ks	Fishermen's program	Morgan Beatty, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious program
2:00	Portia Faces Life..	Walter Kiernan, news.	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children"; sk	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Stage Entrance	Dramatic sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music; News; Sports
3:00	'Mary Marlin''; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	First game; Boston	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	'Listen & Let Live'	Dama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Second Game; Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	News; L Armstrong Or
4:15	guest stars; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Second Game: Boston	Charlie Barnet's Or.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Second Game: Boston	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Fo-	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries'	Braves-Cincinnati Reds	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies"; E Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; music	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	Sports program
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lum Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swing-oneers	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	Jerry and Sky''	'Jesting With Jesters''	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Something for the Girls
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Network program	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Sec. Claude Wickard	Dance Time
8:00	Allen Jones, with	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls; The	Beat the Band; Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Gershwin's Music
9:00	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album; Kous-
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	sevitzky program
9:30	Mildred Bailey's	Al Donahue's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; "Any-	Classical Album; Kous-
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	thing Can Happen"	sevitzky program
10:00	Momenis in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news.	Newscast
10:15	"G. I. Composers"	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Chuck Foster's Or.	Vocal trio
10:30	"The Colonel"	Silver Nocturne	starring Phil Harris.	Glenn Williams' Or.	Al Donahue's Orch.
10:45	"The Colonel"	Silver Nocturne	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Duke Ellington's Or.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Shep Field's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:30	Concert Orchestra;	Fishermen's program	Helen Hayes in "The	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Frank Brieff, con.	Dance orchestra; News	Lady With a Lamp"..	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

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plus "U-Boat Prisoner"

ORPHEUM — LAST TWO DAYS
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"CANDLELIGHT IN ALGERIA"
Thurs.: "SHINE ON HARVEST MOON"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • Fred MacMURRAY • Betty HUTTON
"And the Angels Sing"
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Allies Launch New Twin Drives in Normandy—Russians Gain 40 Miles

Continued from Page 1

by heavy air and artillery bombardment.

British-Canadian tanks and infantry gained up to a mile in early hours of a dawn push striking south of Caen on the east flank.

American troops jumped off shortly before noon under a strong canopy of planes, "advancing against heavy resistance," a field announcement said. No details were given, but the American First Army has been strung along a winding front from fallen St. Lô to Lessay on the West Coast.

(Berlin said the United States attack hit from the area northwest of St. Lô, and admitted a "small penetration" declared to have been sealed off later.)

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, side-stepping a formidable German antitank screen southeast of Caen, sent his forces southward on the road to Falaise along a four-mile front, heading toward firm, open ground excellent for tank battles.

The ridge highway which the British and Canadians are following leads to Falaise, birthplace of William the Conqueror, and to Paris. In the early hours of the push, while the advancing troops still were shielded by ground mists, the British and Canadians reached May-sur-Orne for an advance of 700 yards and Verrieres for a gain of 1,500 yards. They also reached Tilly-la-Campagne, nearly a mile east of the road. All these points are about five miles below Caen. Bad weather checked General Montgomery's offensive last week.

However, a limited force of RAF Mitchell medium bombers hammered German concentrations a little over a mile ahead of the British-Canadian lines during the night and morning. The ground mist provided a natural screen for the advancing troops. The operation broke a four-day weather-enforced lull on the Normandy front.

It appeared that General Montgomery was side-stepping the hidden wall of antitank guns just southwest of Troarn which General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had implanted during the recent days of bad weather.

British troops on July 24 pushed into Troarn, eight miles east of Caen, but met stiff resistance and withdrew to the railway station just west of the town. Troarn is a German strong point blocking the highway to the port of Le Havre.

The assault along the Falaise road was authoritatively described as a resumption of the push from Caen which started just a week ago and bogged down after two days in the face of torrential rains, mud, and the concentrated fire power Marshal Rommel had assembled.

Supreme Headquarters warned against premature interpretation of the new British drive as a break-through and said it had "limited objectives," but this is a noncommittal term which would cover a thrust as far as General Montgomery's powerful and keyed-up fighting machine could press it.

The fact that the initial announcement came from General Montgomery's own headquarters only a few hours after the start of the attack apparently indicated he was sure of himself.

Russia:

Red Army Drives Closer to Warsaw

Swift Russian columns paced by tanks, Kuban Cossacks, and swarms of planes were less than 50 miles from Warsaw after splitting German armies in the center of Poland by capturing Lublin and Lukov.

The Russian drive over the dusty, unobstructed plains carried the Red Army 40 miles forward in 24 hours. More than 12 hours ago, they were on the approaches of Siedlce [which the Germans said they had evacuated], 50 miles east of the Polish Capital.

The Soviets were less than 20 miles from the Vistula River, which flows by Warsaw and forms the last natural barrier to Germany itself. A swift crossing of the Vistula would outflank the Warsaw region and expose the garrison of the city of 1,265,700 to attack from the south.

German Silesia lies within 150 miles of advanced Russian forces which splashed across the San River.

Soviet pilots reported scenes of panic around Warsaw, with roads choked with transport, the main frontal assault toward Warsaw was 50 miles wide and indications were that other Army groups from the northeast Bug River and from captured Lublin were about to join in a co-ordinated assault on the Capital, 319 miles from Berlin.

The German communiqué reported fighting continuing inside Lwow, third city of Poland already bypassed and 60 miles behind Red Army vanguards. The Nazis asserted that their Lublin garrison still was resisting "superior enemy forces attacking from all sides."

Southeast of Narva, the Russians resumed their attack from their bridgehead inside the Soviet Estonian Republic in the 30-mile corridor between Lake Peipus and the Baltic Sea. This seemed to be an offensive along the Gulf of Finland toward the Estonian Capital of Tallinn.

Russia's seven great army groups moved westward with air support never matched in the East, brushing aside any obstacles encountered. It appeared that the next few hours would determine whether Hitler would attempt a stand on the Vistula. Fleeing groups of dusty, tattered Germans were declared rushing for the closest bridges on the river.

By a Staff Artist

Eastern Front Moves West

Arrows show main points of the advance of Russian forces in their rapid push toward Warsaw and the Baltic States. Present state of battle front is shown by black line.

Stalin Announces Fall of Lublin

Fall of the rail city of Lublin was announced by Marshal Stalin in a special order of the day and shortly afterward a special communiqué was issued declaring that the Germans had lost 539,890 troops killed and captured since the Soviet summer offensive got under way June 23.

These casualties were reported inflicted by four Russian armies. At present there are at least seven Soviet armies battering the Nazis westward on an 800-mile front from the Baltic to the Carpathian Mountains.

In the encirclement of Nazi forces at Brody, northeast of Lwow, the forces of Marshal Konev alone were reported to have captured 17,175 Germans and to have found 30,000 slain in the area.

The seizure of Lukow cut off the German fortress bastion of Brest Litovsk far to the east, where street fighting was reported.

In the south, the capture of Lwow appeared imminent as Russian troops swept around to its west side and took Jaworow, 30 miles to the west-northwest; Sadowa-Wisznia, 30 miles west, and Moscyshka, 40 miles to the west. The fall of Sadowa-Wisznia and Moscyshka cut the Lwow-Krakow-German Silesia trunk railway. The capture of Moscyshka put the Russians 15 miles east of Przemysl. Other Russian forces are moving on Przemysl from the north.

In the Baltic-Lithuania area, Soviet troops captured Vabalninkas, 70 miles southeast of Riga, while northeast of Lake Peipus a Red column entered Sosnitsi, 48 miles southeast of Narva.

Northwest of Bialystok, the Russians have captured Korycin, a railroad town 38 miles from East Prussia. By-passed Bialystok itself was in a precarious position, with Russian troops attacking it frontally.

Italy:

Allied Armies Push Closer to Florence

Steadily driving the Germans from one defensive position after another, Allied armies pushed within 10 miles of Florence, Italy, and made limited gains elsewhere along the Italian battlefront.

Official reports from battle sectors said the tempo of the fighting had dwindled as the Germans gradually gave ground while preparing their defenses along the north bank of the Arno River between Florence and the West Coast. However, a brisk fight developed east of San Miniato when the Germans launched two counterattacks in an unsuccessful effort to prevent the fifth Army from extending its lines eastward toward Florence.

American troops have cleared the enemy from the south side of the Arno along a sector from the West Coast to a point within 18 miles of Florence.

Greatest threat to the Nazi defenders of Florence, however, was from the south. Fifth and Eighth Army units steadily drove the enemy back on an arc running southwest to southeast of the city.

Units moving up Highway 2—main artery to Florence from the south—seized the town of Strada and captured over 60 Germans. To the east of Strada South Africans seized Monte Fili and their armored cars pushed on against brisk opposition.

British guardsmen fighting alongside South African troops gained the heights of Monte Domini, two miles from the town of Greve and 12 miles south and slightly east of Florence. Greve was found clear of enemy troops.

British in the Tiber Valley also advanced, a spearhead reaching the vicinity of Sansepolcro, 10 miles northwest of Citta di Castello.

The Germans managed to stabilize the Adriatic front somewhat and brought up long-range cannon and shelled the Port of Ancona but failed to prevent the continuation of the port repairs. Polish troops, meanwhile, brought up tanks for an assault on Ostra, 18 miles west of Ancona.

Florence Curfew Ordered by Nazis

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 25

In Italy the Germans have announced that they've ordered a curfew in Florence; no civilians are allowed in the streets late at night," said a London radiocast today.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Blast Germany

While the main force of some 1,000 RAF bombers dropped their load on Stuttgart, an important engineering and transport center in Southwest Germany, fleet Mosquito planes bombed Berlin and other British aircraft attacked Frankfurt and Aachen.

Still other RAF planes blasted flying bomb sites in Northern France and laid mines in enemy waters during the night.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said 23 planes were missing from the varied operations.

Complete details of the aerial action accompanying the latest British-Canadian drive on the Normandy front were lacking but air officials disclosed that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, leader of the Allied ground forces in France, once more had called on the air forces' "flying artillery" to help blast a path for his troops.

Pacific:

Americans Drive Inland on Tinian

American forces, bent on complete conquest of the Marianas, have stormed almost a mile inland on Tinian and captured the western third of the Island's main airdrome.

At Guam, 125 miles to the south, they have isolated another major air strip and are hammering at the approaches to Agana, Capital of the former United States possession.

Of Tinian, where the Marines landed June 23 at 7:40 a. m., Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a communiqué: "Our casualties through July 23 were light. The situation is considered well in hand."

American casualties on Guam through July 22 were 348 killed, 110 missing, and 1,500 wounded.

Only major island in the southern Marianas upon which Americans have not yet landed is Rota, midway between Guam and Tinian. It was attacked by carrier aircraft July 23.

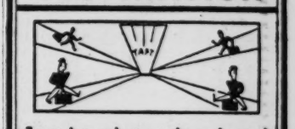
In British New Guinea, the van-guard of 45,000 Japanese trapped near Wewak again three times attacked American lines east of Aitape in an unsuccessful attempt to break through to Japanese-held Dutch territory.

Saipan:

U. S. Casualties Listed as 16,463

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal in Washington reported that American casualties in the conquest of Saipan in the Marianas totaled 16,463 men, including 3,049 killed in action, 13,049 wounded, and 365 missing. He said Japanese prisoners of war number 1,707 and that 14,192 civilians have been interned.

DESTINATION



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BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Iceland's Stand on Bases Gives Allies Knotty Problem

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 24 (*AP*)—Little Iceland, friendly and co-operative but determined on rugged independence, may—by insisting to the letter that America keep her promise to withdraw all forces after the war—provide the United Nations with a knotty problem.

For on Iceland have been constructed bases which would be just as important to any international program for enforcing peace as they have been for war. Not that they are essential, but if they are withheld the example might cause a lot of trouble about maintenance of other bases.

It's still impossible to say how much money the Allied have put into Iceland for airports and submarine bases, but that the expenditure was important can be judged by their job to keep open the ship lanes to England and Russia.

Becomes Independent

At the start of negotiations Iceland was technically under the rule of Denmark. But on June 17 it announced its independence becoming a little nation of 130,000 people living in an area the size of Kentucky, depending on fish, farm products, and sheep for income.

Its first policy statement, through an editorial in the Morgunbladid, reminded the United States that in the agreement for stationing of American troops in Iceland there was a condition which said:

"The United States commits itself to depart from Iceland with all its military forces, on land, in the air, and at sea, immediately at the conclusion of the war."

Iceland's position is explained gently by Asgeir Asgeirsson, its Prime Minister for many years, now here for the United Nations' monetary conference:

"Iceland has never had an army or navy because we thought of the Atlantic as our protection. We have no intention now of creating an army or navy. We are too small. But, further, we would not like to see foreign troops on our soil in peacetime. Any small nation would feel uncomfortable under such circumstances.

In Valuable Position

"However, in any future emergency we will welcome back either English or American troops. We know the value of our geographic position for air bases for the Atlantic democracies, and we prefer their troops on our soil to those of such antidemocratic nations as Germany."

But Iceland has been concerned about reports that the United Nations plan to maintain naval and air bases in Iceland.

To add to Iceland's wonders about the future, the Soviet Government has just sent a diplomatic mission of 23 men to Reykjavik. Two are military observers.

There are only four other powers represented there: The United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark. The Americans, with the second largest mission, have 11 men, none of them military attaches. Of course, currently, American Army officers serve that purpose.

Situation Outlined

The question raised here by those discussing postwar plans is whether America could withdraw completely from Iceland and insist on maintaining garrisons at other strategic points on the world map. Off the record, they say the situation could become very embarrassing.

They also point out that if the United States decides to keep control of airports, naval bases and harbors which it has financed for the war its commerce could be greatly benefited and any fear, expressed by some here, that they would be used against American business, or even against the nation militarily, would be eliminated.

Left to the countries in which they are located, there would be the possibility that, although American-developed, other nations might be given favored treatment in their use.

There may be clauses in the initial agreements which would negate these fears, but if so they are not generally known.

It's pointed out, on the other hand, that should the United States demand control of all its war bases it could be subject to charges of imperialism, and might some day be up against defending the installations.

Iceland's gentle reminder of its stand gives notice that, at whatever peace table decides postwar aviation policy, there will be one nation adamant in its demand for hands off by the United Nations.

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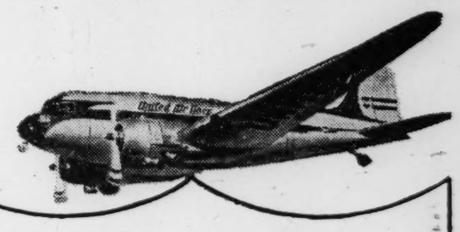

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And it is a proud though sobering task to build the engines from which such planes get their power.

To date, more than 50,000 of these engines have come from Buick plants, enough to power 12,500 bombers, whose battle song of liberation is heard over every American battle front.

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Simi Garrison Liquidated As Allies Strike in Aegean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, July 25—Allied forces stepped up their drive to make the Aegean untenable for the Germans when British and Greek shock troops swept ashore in a daring raid and liquidated the entire garrison of the Dodecanese island of Simi on the doorstep of strongly held Rhodes.

More than 150 Germans and Italians of the mixed garrison were taken prisoner, guns and fortifications destroyed, wireless station wrecked, ammunition dump blown up, escort craft captured on the beaches, and in the shipyard 19 caiques under construction demolished in one of the most successful raids of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Allied casualties were slight and no damage was suffered by supporting light naval craft.

Nazis Hang On Stubbornly

Besides disclosing that some Italian Fascist troops still are operating in the environs of Greece, the raid showed the enemy stubbornly clinging to Greece and the Aegean, despite the possibility that a Russian drive in the Balkans might sever communications with the homeland. This underlines anew the Hitlerian strategy which dictates the use of expendables here, as in Finland and the Crimea, to contest every inch.

Details of the swift type of operation now disclosed show that the vessels landed shock forces at midnight on July 13-14 which deployed undetected on the rocky terrain. A three-pronged attack at dawn took German units by surprise, but main Nazi headquarters in the old Knights Hospitallers Castle refused to surrender until midafternoon.

Specially trained Greek troops acquitted themselves well, manning mortars and machine guns. Close support was given by naval forces which bombarded the castle and brought about the capture of one escort vessel and the beaching of another. Following the demolition job, Allied troops withdrew after dark.

Rear-Guard Patrol

The rear-guard patrol remaining had its watchfulness rewarded the following morning when a force of 300 Germans arrived by sea and proceeded to carry out an extensive fruitless search, while Junkers 88's showered bombs without effect. The rear guard drove off one reconnaissance craft attempting to enter the harbor and then vanished into the hills to make a safe getaway the following night.

After the capture of a German general at Crete, this raid came as a new high spot to continuous harassment of German garrisons and shipping in the Aegean by RAF and light naval forces in a campaign designed to neutralize and eventually destroy Nazi installations bottling up Greece and its approaches.

Winning Smile

Attractive teeth can make or break a smile. For safe, thorough cleaning, use Revelation Tooth Powder daily. Recommended by dentists generally.

★ *In some localities there may be a shortage of Revelation at times. The overseas fighting forces have first call.*

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Family Tells NWLB What Happens to Pay

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Electrical Workers, seeking a 17-cent hourly wage increase above the "Little Steel" fromula at Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, brought a "typical Westinghouse formula at Westinghouse Electric family" into a National War Labor Board panel hearing July 24 to relate their own story of what happens to their wartime income.

Mrs. Walter Zach, whose husband is an electrician for Westinghouse at West Bloomfield, N. J., held her blond, gurgling, year-and-a-half-old daughter, Barbara, on her lap as she told the panel about her beef, butter, and egg budget.

Mr. Zach held his five-and-a-half-year-old son, Robert, as he testified that his spendable income had been cut to $42.50 a week by deductions and that price increases had forced the family to cash its War Bonds.

New Powers Given Göring And Goebbels

Continued from Page 1

on his escape from assassination last week.

The message was radiocast by Transocean after the Nazis had hinted they were preparing even more drastic measures to tighten their grip on the war-weary home front and Hitler's henchmen apparently had gained complete mastery of the German Army.

At the same time, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons the Reich Government "had been at great pains" to prevent information on the upheaval in Germany from leaking out and that he was unable to estimate the full extent of the trouble "or to draw any inferences as to its likely development."

He added cautiously, however, that "we might justly draw encouragement from the recent news.

Marshal von Model, who was described as commanding two army groups, is of middle-class stock, and while he never has been actively identified with the Nazi Party, neither is he a representative of the Junkers class.

The text of the general's message as radiocast said:

"All of us thank the Almighty for having preserved you, and therefore Germany, from unthinkable doom.

"In this we recognize once more the justice of our cause.

"By expressing as veterans of the East Front our complete readiness for action, we send our greetings to you with complete faith in our ultimate success."

There were indications that the Gestapo's purge of Army conspirators whom Hitler said had tried to assassinate him had wiped out only a few of the top men in the movement. A reliable report to the Associated Press from the Reich frontier said the only member of a "high committee of opposition" who had been caught was the executed Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, who had been warned of arrest and was taken by accident.

Stassen Back in U. S. And Made Commander

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Navy said July 22 that Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and a pre-convention prospect for the Republican presidential nomination, has returned to the United States and been promoted to full Commander.

The three-term Governor has been Flag Officer in Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific fleet. In 1940 he was keynoter of the G. O. P. convention.

The Navy said Commander Stassen now is on the West Coast.

Warrior Meets Warrior

Associated Press via United States Signal Corps

Churchill and Montgomery Confer

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill went to Normandy, he made it a point to meet and talk things over with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the Allied Ground Forces in France. It would be interesting to know what they said, but that naturally is hush, hush.

Soviet Statement of Policy On Relations With Poland

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The text of the Russian Government statement on Poland, as recorded by the Soviet monitor from a Moscow radiocast:

The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been entrusted by the Soviet Government with making the following statement:

The Red Army, successfully advancing, has reached the state frontier between the Soviet Union and Poland.

Pursuing the retreating German troops, Soviet troops, together with the Polish Army operating on the Soviet-German front, have crossed the western Bug River, have crossed the Soviet-Polish frontier, and have entered Polish territory.

Aim of Soviet Troops

Thus a beginning has been made of the liberation of our long-suffering Polish people from German occupation.

Soviet troops have entered Polish territory filled with one determination—to rout the enemy German armies and to help the Polish people in the task of their liberation from the yoke of the German invaders and of restoration of an independent, strong, and democratic Poland.

The Soviet Government declares that it considered military operations of the Red Army on territory of Poland as operations on the territory of a sovereign, friendly Allied state.

In connection with this, the Soviet Government does not intend to establish on Polish territory organs of its own administration, considering this the task of the Polish people.

Pact with Polish Committee

It has decided to conclude with the Polish Committee of National Liberation an agreement on relations between the Soviet Command and the Polish administration.

The Soviet Government declares that it does not pursue aims of acquiring any part of Polish territory or of a change of social structure in Poland, and that military operations of the Red Army on the territory of Poland are dictated solely by military necessity and by the striving to render the friendly Polish people aid in its liberation of German occupation.

The Soviet Government expresses its firm confidence that the fraternal people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland will jointly bring to a conclusion the war of liberation against the German invaders and will lay a firm foundation for friendly Soviet-Polish collaboration.

'Order of the Bath' Big Splash at Zoo

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP)—Burma, 1,800 pounds of elephantine loveliness, today gets her first official bath in five years—and in public, too.

All Philadelphia has been invited to see the "big splash" of the city zoo's social season.

This is no sudden decision on the part of the seven-year-old Burma to take a bath—it is the result of five long years of coaching from Keeper John King.

"She's been shy of water ever since she arrived," said the curator. "We believe we have her to the point where she'll relish the idea of bathing in public."

He said he wouldn't blame Burma if she didn't "show off too much" at first and only hoped she wouldn't act like one of her predecessors, Poetre—he used to fill his trunk with water and then spray the spectators."

No Typha Latifolia to Sell But Lots of Plain 'Cattails'

By the Associated Press

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—Now that they know what he's talking about, residents of Fort Collins are ready to do business.

C. F. Hooton, representing a Chicago firm, wanted to buy Typha latifolia, to make life-jackets for seamen and fliers.

They learned he meant a common marshland growth—"cattails."

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Polish Group In Soviet Hits Exile Regime

Continued from Page 1

by the Polish Underground inside Poland.

The comment concludes that the Polish Government in exile desires fullest co-operation now and after the war with the Soviet Union, but that this is possible only through Russian co-operation with the proper legal Government of Poland, which is that in London. This new Polish Committee claims to be the only legal authority to speak for Poland. Its manifesto accuses the Polish Government in exile of "political opportunism which is driving Poland to new disaster."

It outlines a program which it declares is based upon the Polish democratic constitution of March 17, 1921. In foreign policy this embraces co-operation with Poland's neighbors especially the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Regarding the troublesome question of the Russo-Polish frontier, it suggests a solution which gives Polish territory to Poland and White Russian, Ukrainian, and Lithuanian territories to Soviet Russia.

Regarding the western frontier, it is significant that this evidently is intended to extend far into what in 1939 was German territory. The manifesto appeals to Poles inside Poland to "stand up and fight for liberation of Poland, for the return to the Fatherland of the ancient Polish territory of Pomerania and Silesia, for East Prussia, for broad access to the sea, and for Polish boundary marks on the River Oder."

This may be only a propaganda appeal. If, however, it is intended to mark the future western extent of postwar Poland, it would involve either a large-scale transfer of the German population or the incorporation of millions of Germans in postwar Poland. It therefore would be only setting up again a German problem in Poland similar to that which served as an excuse for German aggression in 1939.

The Polish Government here is meeting today, to consider its attitude toward the latest Moscow move. Hitherto, there has been no Soviet reply to Premier Mikolajcyzk's offer to visit Moscow for a frank discussion with Premier Joseph Stalin on outstanding Polish-Russian problems. Development here presumably will also include early consultations between Polish authorities and British especially, as this is the manner by which Russo-Polish contacts have been established since Russo-Polish diplomatic relations were broken off months ago.

Mitscher Declares Japanese Building Stronger Air Force

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, July 25—Although Japan has lost a staggering number of ships, the Asiatic enemy has plenty of aircraft and is building more and better ones.

The authority for this estimate is Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, whose carrier task force recently accounted for 42 ships.

The Admiral—wiry, humorous and soft-spoken—said he believed that the enemy ships which assembled June 18 and 19 represented all the Japanese could get together at one time. "They can assemble more ships on paper than in water," he added.

However, in the air, "the Japanese are developing new fighters. They seem to have plenty of aircraft but I don't think their pilots are any good at all."

He confirmed other reports that enemy pilots are mostly enlisted men, instead of commissioned officers, that most of the best fliers—like the heroes in the Battle of Midway—are instructors training personnel. He assured correspondents when the Allies close with Japan they can expect very stiff opposition.

Admiral Mitscher said he favored getting the enemy's planes in the air rather than trying to make their fields unusable.

Admiral Mitscher threw a little more light on the background and effects of the June 18 and 19 attack in which a large aggregation of Japanese ships was put to flight mainly by carrier-borne airmen.

"What the Japanese hoped to do was to equalize the respective surface forces with their aircraft and then outslug it."

They not only didn't succeed but suffered heavy plane and ship losses.

Admiral Mitscher agreed that the action was decisive but added: "So far as a Navy man is concerned no action is satisfactory unless there has been complete disaster for the other side."

Many Japanese main elements of the force have lived to fight another day. But for failing to inflict losses on our ships they have left the Fifth Fleet free to carry out the next assignment at the earliest opportunity without delay.

Sewall Michigan Keynoter

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 25 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall said today he had accepted the invitation of Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan to deliver the keynote address at Michigan's Republican state convention, Aug. 1.

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Must gold be censured, cursed, accused?"
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WHERE lies the fault that gold should have the reputation amongst philosophers of being a power for harm among Men?

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But the harm, if harm there be, does not lie in the gold itself but in man's misuse of it, or rather his delight in *not* using it.

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Like its colleague silver, gold today is doing a fine job of work. In alloys, fuses, chemical and laboratory apparatus, surgical and dental requisites, wireless valves and a hundred secret uses, it marches with us on the road that leads to a higher civilisation—a greater freedom. A good servant indeed.

When Peace returns, is gold to become once again our master or shall we, with the fruits of the lesson we have learned through helpful co-operation and unity of purpose, make it our faithful servant to play its part in building a better world?

And the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company will have the proud pleasure of showing once again works of art in gold by men worthy of the great traditions of their craft.

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Scene on the sands of Normandy beach—June, 1944.

A new "Champion" in invasion warfare

STUDEBAKER WEASEL

BUILT BY STUDEBAKER . . . POWERED BY STUDEBAKER CHAMPION ENGINE

YOU'LL hear a lot more about this agile new Allied personnel and cargo carrier as our invasion armies roll deeper into Europe . . . Born of war's needs—brainchild of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the War Department and Studebaker engineers—the Weasel is being manufactured by Studebaker under contract with the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces . . . It's Studebaker-built—and it's powered by the famous Studebaker Champion engine . . . Officially designated the M-29, it was soon nicknamed the Weasel. And like a weasel it is—in stealth and swiftness—in sure-footed movement on practically any kind of terrain.

STUDEBAKER ALSO BUILDS WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES FOR BOEING FLYING FORTRESS—MULTIPLE-DRIVE MILITARY TRUCKS—OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIEL

Labor Agrees On Seniority For Veterans

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have agreed with the Veterans of Foreign Wars to grant job seniority rights to returning veterans on a basis of one month's seniority for each month spent in the armed forces after Sept. 1, 1940.

The agreement is embodied in a statement of general policy on postwar relations between labor and veterans announced by V. F. W.'s National Commander Carl J. Shoeninger of Detroit.

High-ranking leaders of each union sat in on the conferences and while the declaration of policy is not necessarily binding on individual unions in the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., it will be recommended to them and labor and V. F. W. representatives alike expressed confidence that it will be adopted fully.

In addition to the seniority formula, the agreement provides that qualified, skilled veterans will be entitled to union membership at prewar initiation charges and at current dues rates; affirms labor's right to organize and bargain collectively; and declared that a disabled veteran, unable to hold his old job, should be given consideration for other work by his former employer.

The seniority formula, applicable in local unions where work assignments are based on an employee's length of service, covers men who never have held a job prior to entering service, and those who had worked but had not belonged to unions.

Omar B. Ketchum, Legislative Representative of the V. F. W. termed the over-all agreement a "great step forward in sound relations between labor and veterans."

The American Legion, Mr. Ketchum said, was invited to participate in the conferences but reported it was unable to do so. While the United Mine Workers, Railroad Brothers and other independent unions did not take part, Mr. Ketchum said they probably would be asked to adopt the same policies.

Dog 'Snubs' Bone

Bomber Mascot Just Sniffs at Strange Ration

"Gook" doesn't quite know how to act with a bone after K rations during many flights in American bombers flying overseas.

'Gook' Turns Up Nose at Bone After Flying High on K Ration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — The transition from K rations to a nice juicy beef bone is bothering one small white nondescript dog, veteran of thousands of miles of bomber flying overseas.

And while "Gook," the dog, thought nothing of roaring through the air in a B-17, it is completely bewildered by life in a cosy East Akron home. It still sniffs the bone suspiciously.

"Gook" is the property of Technical Sergeant Willard "Bill" Rice, radio operator on the heavy bomber "Miss Fit" which took part in 50 combat missions over Mediterranean territory as a unit in the famed 15th Air Force.

The tall flier, recipient of an air medal and nine oak leaf clusters for his gallant air operations, found "Gook" when it was but a tiny pup, wandering unsteadily about the South American camp in Brazil, where he was then stationed.

Sergeant Rice promptly adopted it and named it "Gook"—a way of saying native Brazilian.

Flew 2,000-Mile Hop

"'Gook' flew the 2,000 miles from the top of Brazil to Dakar, North Africa, in a B-17 with me," he related. "In Africa she was kept in my tent." Regretfully, Sergeant Rice left the little dog behind when he flew on the Rome raid as one of General Doolittle's rightwing members.

Later, after taking part in many missions over Greece and Messina, Sergeant Rice was sent on a special mission to England. Before he left, he entrusted "Gook" to his assistant radioman. "I knew he would never let anything happen to her and that he would bring her back to America if he came first," the sergeant said. "I knew 'Gook' and I would find each other again."

They did find each other—the flier and his dog—far sooner than expected.

Sergeant Rice caught up with his returning crew at Casablanca. A big lump came in his throat when he saw a little white bundle of energy waiting for him—when he heard the thumping of an abbreviated tail.

Transport Difficulties

After that, there was a long voyage for master and dog—'Gook' stood it well. But difficulties arose with transportation regulation in this country. Railroad and bus lines don't like to have dogs travel in company with passengers.

Sergeant Rice's big zipper case on his duffle bag solved the problem. "There's a pocket in it which didn't have to be quite zipped up," he explained.

In Akron, 'Gook' had its first meeting with a North American dog at the Rice home. "Susie" took the Brazilian visitor into its heart and home and they immediately started romping together.

Incidentally, the radio operator found his sweetheart waiting for him when he arrived and a wedding took place shortly afterward at which "Gook," with a pink bow on its collar, again served as mascot.

Fish Candidacy Presents Delicate Problem for Dewey

Continued from Page 1

machinery of democracy. It is known that Mr. Dewey's view is that if it fitting to have an election in time of war, it is equally fitting to do the things necessary to that election.

Governor Dewey's speeding of his own campaign plans comes, coincidentally, with the latest signs of military and home-front crumblings within Hitler's tightly censored Germany. Thus it is conceivable that the war, which is estimated a great boon to the President's fourth-term prospects, may, if the present trend to an early victory in Europe keeps up, turn to Mr. Dewey's aid.

Because the war commends a short, rather than a long, political discussion, Mr. Dewey will not actually begin his public campaign until some time in September, but this week he is laying the groundwork for what he believes will bring a unity of policy and purpose to the Republican Party it has not shown for a long time.

The Governor's immediate agenda to this end is as follows: Tomorrow Gov. John Bricker of Ohio will be in Albany to work out with Mr. Dewey the final phases of the meeting of the 26 Republican governors in St. Louis, Mo., a week hence.

On July 31, Mr. Dewey will be in Pittsburgh, Pa., to confer with business and labor leaders in a practical discussion of how best the Government can return the nation's industry to postwar civilian production and full peacetime employment.

The following day he will be in Springfield, Ill., to talk with the State's congressional delegation and others expert on the special problems of the Midwest.

On Aug. 2 and 3 he and Governor Bricker will meet with the other G. O. P. state executives on a wide range of Party policy in the campaign and on a program to bring about a new working relationship between the states and the Federal Government. The conference, as Mr. Dewey has said, is to concern itself with "the area of responsibility as between the states and the Federal Government" on all phases of economic, social, and educational problems.

Quite apart from politics, this is to be seen as a new and highly significant step which foreshadows a larger role for all state governors in both Party and national affairs.

Delicate Problem

Governor Dewey's apparently delicate political problem over the Fish candidacy is one which cannot be easily circumvented because the Republican supporters of Augustus W. Bennet, who is opposing Mr. Fish for the nomination, are insisting by public statements and by a pressing telegram to the Governor that Mr. Dewey be as outspoken in his opposition to Mr. Fish today as he was in 1940, and that if he fails to speak out again it hardly can fail to leave the impression that as a presidential candidate he wants to keep both the isolationists and the collaborationists guessing as to where he really stands.

Two years ago, Mr. Dewey said that if he were in Mr. Fish's district he would vote against him, that he was opposed to his record, his isolationist views, and his political associations. The Bennet supporters report that Mr. Fish's backers are suggesting that Governor Dewey has changed his attitude toward the Party's leading isolationist, and they have wired the Governor that even implied approval of his candidacy" would cause you undue embarrassment and would make a mockery of your campaign and of the sound, forward-looking platform adopted by the Republican Party." It's Mr. Dewey's move.

Congress Is Urged to Face Possible Sudden End of War

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The rush of war events in Europe, possibly presaging an earlier-than-expected collapse of the Nazis, brought a plea today from Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexica that Congress get back to work on demobilization legislation.

Senator Chavez proposed that Congress return Aug. 1 prepared to hold 60 days of full sessions before recessing for the November elections. It has been planned to postpone major legislation at least until after Labor Day, Sept. 4, either by an extension of the present recess ending Aug. 1, or by a series of routine sessions punctuated by three-day recesses.

Thus far, Congress has enacted only a blanket veterans' aid bill and legislation covering contract termination, Senator Chavez pointed out.

Still pending is legislation embracing various war-to-peace industrial procedures, disposal of surplus war materials and government-owned war plants, and unemployment insurance. Senator Chavez would add a postwar public works program and broadening of facilities for the education and training of returning veterans.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland said he would not be surprised if congressional leaders decided to defer all controversial legislation until after the election.

Senator Tydings thinks preliminary reconversion steps can be carried out under existing legislative authority.

Mrs. Lola M. Lloyd

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP) — Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, who passed on in suburban Winnetka today, had worked with Jane Addams to establish the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in 1915.

Mrs. Lloyd was a member of the Women's Consultative Committee for the League of Nations from 1930 to 1938 and was International Chairman of the campaign for World Government, which she helped organize in 1937. She also was a member of the Ford Peace Ship Mission in 1915.

She was born near Castroville, Texas, and is survived by four children, Mrs. Jessie Lloyd O'Connor of Chicago, Mary Lloyd, and William Bross Lloyd, Jr., of Winnetka, and Georgia Lloyd of New York City.

Texas Negro Voters Organize Democratic Precinct Parley

HOUSTON, Texas, July 25 (AP)—In what one Democratic Party official described as the first such action ever taken by Negroes in the South, one group of Negro voters organized a Democratic precinct convention here July 22 and another elected Negro delegates to the county convention July 29.

M. L. O. Andrews, Chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, said yesterday that he believed the Precinct 25 convention, called by E. H. Harrison, a Negro union official and Vice-President of the Third Ward Civic Club, was the first ever organized in the South by Negroes.

With three whites and 50 to 60 Negroes attending, the convention elected Mr. Harrison temporary chairman. A white woman, Miss Lottie Wallis, precinct election judge, was named to cast the precinct's one vote at the Democratic county convention.

Asked, "Does this mean that the Democratic Party is open to Negroes?" Mr. Andrews replied:

Supreme Court Decision

"This means that as a result of the Supreme Court ruling (opening Democratic primaries to Negro voters) political parties haven't got the right to say who can be a member. Churches and clubs can exclude individuals from membership if they desire but the Supreme Court says political parties cannot do so."

Each precinct is entitled to one delegate for each 25 votes. Precinct 25 is peopled 96 per cent by Negroes, said Mr. Harrison, who is financial secretary of local 2457 of the United Steelworkers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

Arkansas Negroes Vote

In Arkansas, Negroes voted in the state Democratic preferential primary today in the first reported tests of a new party rule making them subject to challenge on party loyalty grounds.

J. H. McConico, Secretary of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association, was given a ballot without question at a Little Rock precinct shortly after poll-opening time when election officials found his name in the poll book.

Election officials in Little Rock said they had been instructed by June P. Wooten, Secretary of the County Democratic Committee, to permit Negroes to vote if their names appeared in the poll books and if they pledged themselves to support the Democratic nominees.

Negroes Denied Vote

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25 (AP)—Five Negroes were denied voting privileges here today in the State's white Democratic Party primary for nomination of candidates for the United States Senate, state, and county offices.

Party membership rules provided that only "white Democrats" could participate.

"We've come to vote," Dr. E. A. Adams, spokesman for the five Negroes, told primary officials at Ward Seven here.

"Sorry, you can't vote. Your names aren't on the books," Mrs. M. S. Scott, a primary manager, replied.

"But, I put it on there," Mr. Adams countered.

"It has been taken off," Mrs. Scott said.

Twenty-seven Negroes placed their names on party enrollment books in Ward Seven last month, but subsequently the names were scratched by the county "purge" committee.

U. S. and Argentina Face Showdown

Continued from Page 1

touched Argentina in a sensitive spot since the pro-Fascist Government of Premier Edelmiro Farrell and Col. Juan Domingo Peron is said to have issued a characteristically Argentine statement that such an act by Washington would injure the dignity of the Argentine people and Government.

The slow but steady trend of American official policy as regards Argentina indicates, however, that Washington is not unduly solicitous of the "dignity" of a nation which has become the "spoilt child" of the Western Hemisphere and whose interpretations of the meaning of "dignity" permits it to ape the badly muddied regimes of Hitler and Mussolini.

The report from Argentina that that country was prepared to adopt a stiffer attitude toward the United States if Ambassador Escobar confirms the contents of the Hull note is not unwelcomed here. Any such step by Argentina would save the United States the diplomatic trouble, it would put the onus upon Buenos Aires, and it would be certain to hurt that country far more than it would hurt the United States.

In fact, looking at the situation from an entirely dispassionate point of view, the advantages are all in the hands of the United States, even Britain's need for Argentine beef and vegetable oil not greatly altering the situation. It is not within Argentina's power to do this country more than the merest injury whereas American economic sanctions—and it is very likely they would be accompanied by corresponding British sanctions—would give Argentina a blow which would rock its entire economy to its foundations.

Washington, however, does not rely upon this fact to deter Buenos Aires from taking what almost certainly would turn out to be a disastrous step for Argentinians. It is recognized here that the "Argentine mentality"—one of whose characteristics is to overestimate Argentina's importance while underestimating every other nation's—might lead that country into breaking off relations with America. It can be added that this prospect holds no terrors for Washington.

Recall Leaks Out

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25 (AP)—Argentine censorship attempted today to delay for six hours transmission of the announcement of recall of the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, Adrian Escobar, despite assurance given foreign correspondents Saturday that censorship had been lifted.

Apparently, the Government did not wish Ambassador Escobar to learn of his recall from the newspapers, rather than the Foreign Office, sources here said, and hence the order was given to detain all cables on the subject until 6 a. m.

However, the announcement was made at midnight for publication in all the Argentine morning newspapers.

One cable censor apparently misunderstood the instructions, with the result that news of the recall was transmitted through the channel he was manning.

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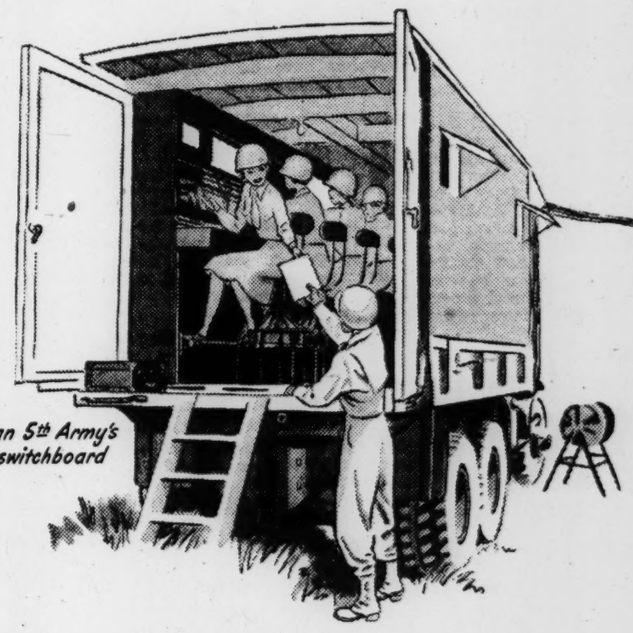
Glad I said "good-by" to civilian life months ago—and went into the WAC. Glad I went through all the training and on to active duty.

For, as a Wac, I'm *really* working for victory. Sharing the hard part of war. And the glory that will come.

I'd rather be *with* them—in the Army . . .

Than waiting back home—thinking up things to make the time go by—listening to the news—wondering when it'll all be over.

Yes, I'm in the Army and on my way—and I'm glad to the bottom of my heart!



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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Many Changes at the Clock Shop Since Mollie Began in 1900

By Fay Clark
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind antiaircraft guns spreading confusion in fighting skies is a regiment of women who work around the clock at the United States Time Corporation's (formerly known as the Waterbury Clock Company) plants in Waterbury and Middlebury, Connecticut. Under their searching eyes, through their capable hands, pass some hundred-odd parts that make up the perfectly timed fuse which explodes the shells of these antiaircraft guns. Some of these women have worked at the plant since the days when Ingersoll watches, manufactured there, ticked off only peaceful hours and Waterbury clocks and watches were known all over the world.

One of these veteran women workers is Mollie, who still has the soft brogue she brought over as a fresh-cheeked girl from County Cork many years ago. Mollie has worked for the United States Time Corporation since it was the Waterbury Clock Company, known colloquially as "the clock shop." She was one of many girls from Ireland who looked forward to a job at this factory where then, as now, women made up a large proportion of the employees.

Jobs Demand Skill

When Mollie went to work for "the clock shop" in 1899 she was just one of a handful of lassies. Bosses used only first names and everybody knew everybody else. Now Mollie is one of thousands doing highly skilled jobs that were unheard-of at the turn of the century. In her day women employees were mostly girls who quit as soon as they married, or widows supporting families. Today Mollie's fellow-workers are young brides or sweethearts of servicemen, mothers of families, grandmothers and elderly women earning their own living "because Mr. Right never came along."

When Mollie was a girl the women at "the clock shop" had stopped making the old stem-winders which made Waterbury famous all over the world and provided constant jokes for vaudeville performers. Indeed, streamlining had started on the production line. In 1899 Mollie worked a foot press, performed operations such as, sweeping the bar on the balance wheel, driving impulse pins, and staking.

Countless Changes

"Sure all that seems very simple now," said Mollie, letting her bright blue eyes rove down the assembly line where women were working on intricate fuse parts, putting them together, testing and re-testing.

"Yes, there are many changes," she added, watching a young girl calibrating a fuse on a Dynamic Regulator, while another along the line was "setting a fuse at zero," "but then, times have changed, too. The work women do here is no more like what it used to be than the girls' neat slacks are like the long skirts we used to swish to work in."

In those long-skirted days, Mollie "boarded." The boarding house mistress had a husband and six children, but she managed to take good care of them and her six boarders too. For $3 a week Mollie had room and board and since she was a favorite with the lady of the house Mollie's starched shirtwaists and multi-ruffled petticoats were done up with the family laundry. Think of it!

Began Painting Eyelets

Mollie's first factory job was "painting bright-colored eyelets for high shoes for grand ladies and actresses. I earned only 60 cents a day doing this," said Mollie, "so I looked around for a chance to better myself. It was great when I got a job at the clock shop with some of my friends from County Cork and could earn as high as $1.35 a day, piece work."

The hands have circled the clock face many times since Mollie sat at a bench working on elaborate gold-filled watches designed for ladies to dangle from fleur de lis pins on starched shirtwaists, and massive turnips for the gentlemen to tote in vest pockets.

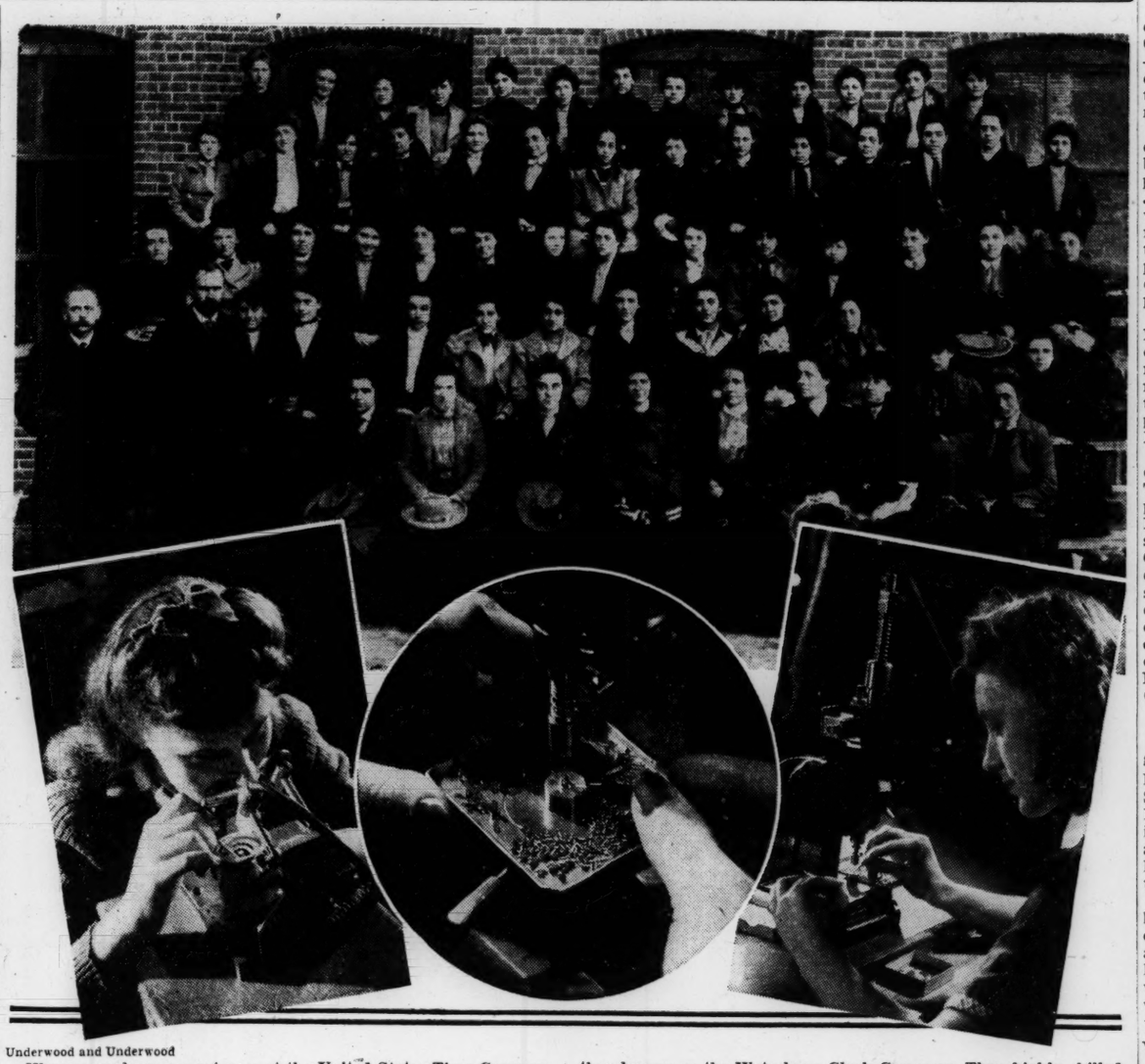
These women who today make the instruments which time the weapons of war represent many lands. Soft brogues and accents from around the world mingle in friendly understanding in the factory room.

Factory Pioneers

"Come to think of it," said Mollie," a great number of women have worked for this concern. I guess they're what you might call pioneers in factory work. When I look at them in their slacks, blouses and bright bandannas I think of our dust-ruffled skirts and stiff shirtwaists. And remember those huge hats with long hat pins? How the world has progressed!"

Indeed, war time necessity teaches many things. Women today appreciate the task confronting their men folks who bring home the weekly pay envelope which makes a home possible and many men who today help with dishes, cooking and cleaning say an understanding "thank you" to these women who keep these homes peaceful, clean and attractive.

The world over, men and women are progressing together toward a better world. Said Mollie, "I take off my bandanna to them."



Underwood and Underwood

Women workers are not new at the United States Time Corporation. Some of those employed there now remember the days, at the turn of the century, when women came to work in dust-ruffled skirts and stiff shirtwaists, as shown in the above picture of employees in the Watch Pinion Drilling Department of what was then known as the Waterbury Clock Company. Then highly skilled jobs such as are being done by the girls below were unheard of. Now girls don slacks, blouses and bright bandannas and do everything from detecting the minutest flaws in mechanism to making parts for fuses that explode the antiaircraft guns.

Madame de Gaulle Typical of Courageous French Women

By Therese Raynal
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

At an Anglo-French meeting in the autumn of 1941, a friend of mine was speaking to an unassuming woman: it was Madame de Gaulle.

I looked at her, and for a long moment I was very far from London. I was at home—not in any particular place but in some French town. She recalled to me women I had met in quiet quarters of Paris, in provincial towns; whom I remembered seeing crossing the square in front of the Church of Senlis, in the misty blue light of the outskirts of Paris, opening the doors of one of those 18th Century high-windowed houses or taking their children home from school in industrial cities of the north.

In France there are still thousands and thousands of these women—some my own close friends, others with whom I was only slightly acquainted, others I had come across in traveling. I had remembered them because they appeared so much a part of their surroundings and struck me by the penetrating understanding of their gaze and by the fleeting smile which would occasionally steal across their face.

Brings Up Memories

That is why Madame de Gaulle was suddenly for me something more than herself, bringing into the room a picture of innumerable women of Northern France, neat housewives, whatever their social class might be, the successor of these unknown millions of women who all through the long, arduous periods of French history had borne children, fed them, brought them up and been capable helpers to their husbands and only too often had experienced the destruction of the work to which they had devoted their lives. As each tide of war flowed back, the women of the invaded region, the ancestors of the women of Normandy today, would reach for their brooms and begin their work all over again.

Back before the war, Madame de Gaulle was a young girl born of an old family of the Pas de Calais [one of the departments along the Channel Coast] who married a young captain of the French Army and created a home for him wherever he was sent from garrison town to garrison town, who had followed him overseas, living the unselfish life of an officer's wife.

In June, 1940, in one of the very last ships to leave the Harbor of Brest, were Madame de Gaulle with her three children; two girls, Elizabeth and Anne, and a boy, Philippe. When they had landed at Falmouth, the little fishing port in Cornwall, on June 19, 1940, and had been made to feel at home, they bought a newspaper. In it they read of the stand their father and husband had taken on June 18 and that on that very day soldiers, airmen and sailors from France had taken the decision to go on with the war under his leadership.

From Cornwall Madame de Gaulle moved to a house in the outskirts of London and lived her life in great privacy, devoted to her family. The eldest daughter went to a girls' school in Shropshire, the son to the French Naval College and the younger daughter remained at home under her mother's attentive care. The years that went by brought great changes abroad which did not fail to bring others to her home. Elizabeth went to Oxford to become an undergraduate and there she studied historical subjects. The boy left school to join a ship. When the campaign in North Africa liberated and returned a part of metropolitan soil to the French, the English part of Madame de Gaulle's life came to an end and she moved once more—as unassuming now that her home was to be that of the General de Gaulle as when she first set one up for the young captain of many years ago.

Lived Most Quietly

During her three years' stay in Britain, once only did Madame de Gaulle make an exception to her strict rule of complete self-effacement. Near Ascot in a large, airy and light country house, a nursery was set up for the children of Free France. Madame de Gaulle opened it officially because for her, as for all the French women today, the children are the first interest. They do not pine for the past, but keep their eyes turned towards the future, confident that they shall have a big share in its shaping.

Javanese Women Feel Clothing Shortage

By Nathan Broch
Former correspondent of leading N. E. I. dailies in Australia
Written for The Christian-Science Monitor

Ever-increasing shortage of cotton and other raw materials needed for the manufacture of clothing has forced Indonesian women in the occupied Netherlands Indies to give up some of their most sacred traditions. The Japanese High Command in Java, under Lieut. Gen. Kumakichi Harada, is now exploiting the dire need of the native population to tighten Nippon's grip on the country.

Only recently Kumakichi Harada dispatched to Tokyo a certain Mrs. Sani, an Indonesian woman who told Japanese reporters that the spirit among women in Java was "excellent." Mrs. Sani declared that Javanese women had renounced all extravagance, refrained from buying new clothes and were generally managing with their old wardrobe, "because new dresses cannot be bought at any price now."

When talking about dresses, Mrs. Sani refers to the traditional sarong, of which Indonesian women are extremely fond. The present cotton shortage, however, makes it impossible to manufacture the amount of sarongs required by the population. During the past 12 months the Japanese occupation authorities have done their very best to increase cotton production in various parts of the N. E. I. Results of some of these enterprises have been reported from Tokyo and Batavia, but were always accompanied by boastful figures which could not hold against expert scrutiny. Even if cotton production in the N. E. I. would have been more successful, the native population would have never been able to profit from it. Japan itself is suffering from acute cotton shortage and any production increase in the occupied southern territories is shipped to Kobe and Yokohama.

Renounce Sarong

In Java, however, the position is growing daily more serious. According to a recent report from Batavia, the teaching personnel of all schools in Middle Java were compelled to renounce the traditional sarong. Woman teachers are now wearing skirts, while male personnel had to adopt long trousers or shorts.

Lieut. Gen. Kumakichi Harada, famous for his shrewd behavior during his stay in Shanghai, is now exploiting the clothing shortage to create certain privileged groups among the Indonesian population. Harada's administration introduced a clothing distribution system. Some weeks ago details were announced which show that the system works along priority lines.

Farmers Favored

First on the list are native farmers who have sold their entire rice crop at pegged price to the Japanese army. Next come the factory workers employed in armament industries. Third and last are the closest relatives of Indonesian soldiers serving with the "Java Voluntary Defense Corps."

In all these cases the sporadic release of clothing is used by the Japanese to bribe certain groups of the population into closer collaboration with the occupation forces. This policy, however, may turn out to be the first major mistake the Japanese have made so far in their administration of the Netherlands Indies.

Puffballs Were a Favorite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They're one of my happy childhood memories—those delicious puffballs mother used to make for breakfast and which I have never encountered since. Delightfully brown, crisp and crunchy on the outside, light as thistledown within—needless to say they were a great favorite with the entire family!

To save time in the morning, mother mixed the batter the night before, putting it into the refrigerator in the summer and in the "back butt'ry" in the winter. Here is her recipe:

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoonsful baking powder
1 teaspoonful salt
½ teaspoonful ground nutmeg
½ cup sugar
1 cup milk
2 eggs, unbeaten

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add sugar and nutmeg. To the dry ingredients add milk and eggs and beat all together until very light. For the best results, the batter should be stiff enough to hold a spoon upright, and additional flour should be added, if necessary, to make this possible. Drop batter, a tablespoonful at a time, into deep fat (hot enough to brown a cube of bread in one minute), turning once so that both sides will be well browned. (We didn't like them pale!) Drain and sprinkle with powdered sugar, if desired. Eat while warm. If they are kept several hours they will be light but not tender because they have no shortening.

E. M. E.

Fancy Pickles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a country inn recently I encountered a delicious and "different" pickle. On inquiry, I learned that it was easily and quickly prepared. This is the way it is done: Drain the liquid from a one-quart jar of dill pickles, which may be purchased from your grocer and cut them into slices about one-fourth inch thick. Sprinkle generously with celery seed and one-half cup of sugar. To this mixture add a handful of seedless raisins and combine thoroughly. Place in the refrigerator over-night to "ripen." The pickles will be ready for use the next day.

To prepare a smaller amount, use half a jar of pickles, reducing the amount of sugar, celery seed and raisins proportionately.

And Now Economy Comes First

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere along the way, while I was growing up, a teacher urged me to check facts for myself—not to "swallow them whole." I remembered her advice recently when I noticed that one group of economists announced a rise in living costs since 1941 of 25 per cent, while another specialist in that line claimed that living costs were up 48 per cent. Is either right? Or neither? Well—it all depends!

I looked back into my diaries for the past five years, where, during each January, I had written a fairly detailed grocery list of our meals of the month, for four persons. But while my latest list for January, 1944, was admittedly higher by some 20 per cent than for 1942, I discovered this startling fact: The 1944 list of groceries included comparatively more of such items as round steak, pork chops, rolled lamb roast, veal steak, etc. Limited though I was by rationing, I was buying more expensive cuts than ever before.

I sat down—and wondered why. The answer was almost funny. I had been planning my meals in order to use up ration points, instead of with an eye for economy and old family favorite dishes.

Pocketbook, the Gauge

Now, some months later, we are back on the old family schedule, eating the type of meals relished in leaner days, when a pocketbook was a more important gauge than meat points. And I disagree with both figures on living costs. My food budget is about 10 per cent higher than in 1941. But that doesn't mean that the same groceries are costing one-tenth more. It means that I am limiting myself to that much money, and making the most of lower-cost foods. (Such as eggs have been.) I buy and plan in the old-fashioned way, without regard for ration points, because I never run short of them any more.

I frequently refer to my '39 and '40 grocery lists to be reminded of former favorite — and filling — dishes. Such dishes as braised ox tails, creamed chip beef on baked potatoes, cheese suffle, fish chowder, hot Dutch potato salad. Those we liked before rationing was ever thought of!

As for other living costs, our rent is the same as it was in 1941, as is, approximately, electric, telephone, and fuel expense. Our transportation costs are up, but since the upkeep on the car is necessarily less, what with two gallons of gas weekly, one rather balances the other.

Care in Buying

We can't buy new equipment "on time" these days, as we often did before, so our budget is, happily, minus that item. The matter of clothing has had to be adjusted to the times. I am more careful in buying, and I have taken more care and time in making old clothes over. My daughter has learned to sew in high school this year, and takes pride in making more of her own clothes now. Most of our clothes expense seems to line up right back of a 12-year-old boy, who is forever wearing out pants, sweaters, shoes! But then, he has been the family clothing problem ever since he climbed his first tree, and kneeled in the mud to shoot his first game of marbles!

I wonder if other families, whose income has remained the same, have not made the juggling adjustment that we have, without anything like hardship? Certainly none of us can expect, in a world at war, to have life remain the same as "in the old days"!

It is to be expected that we must give up many pleasures and luxuries, even necessities, in order to buy war stamps and bonds; that we must give up time, to work for the Red Cross, etc.

So, whether you side with one expert on living costs, or another, or dig up an entirely different and personal answer—well, it all depends—on you!

M. R.

Brownell Finds Best Issues Handed Dewey by Democrats

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25 — Out of the Democratic convention in Chicago the party of Roosevelt got —a new Vice-Presidential candidate. The Republican Party, though, got a wealth of campaign material—or so it fondly believes.

Holding his first press conference in the nation's capital since becoming Governor Dewey's campaign manager, Herbert Brownell, Jr., seemed tremendously pleased with the way the Democrats carried on in Chicago. It was obvious that Chicago had provided the Republicans with what they were confident were two sure-fire campaign issues:

1. Control of the Democratic Party by two equally unsavory elements—"the bosses of the corrupt big city machines and the radical left-wingers who are closer to Communism than to any other political philosophy," as Mr. Brownell described it.

2. The labeling of the Democratic Party as a "one-man party." Twelve long years, Mr. Brownell pointed out, and the Roosevelt Party has failed to produce a single leader to succeed the Chief. One sensed Mr. Brownell's incredulity that any party should suffer such a paucity of able leadership. One could almost see him counting on his fingers the able, experienced men in the Republican fold other than Dewey and Bricker: Stassen, Saltonstall, Griswold, Warren, etc.

Big Help in Governors

The Republican Party is also going to count heavily on the 26 Republican Governors whose States represent 339 of the 531 Electoral College votes for success in November. Those Governors are "strong and united," Mr. Brownell said in their support of the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

He contrasted Republican Party harmony with the "dissent, bickering, confusion, constant turmoil and double-crossing" within the Democratic Party. Those traits, he warned, are only a preview of what another four years of the New Deal would mean. In contrast, the Republican Party, he continued, is showing "more enthusiasm and more of the spirit of victory than for a generation."

A reporter broke into this eulogy of Republican harmony to inquire about Wendell L. Willkie's sentiments.

"Are you announcing Wendell's support of Tom and John?" he inquired.

"I have no doubt but that as the campaign progresses, every Republican leader in the country will be united in support of the Dewey-Bricker ticket," Mr. Brownell replied. Then after having thought about his reply for some minutes he told reporters to lop off those first few words. It was obvious the more he thought about it the more doubt he had.

Big City 'Bosses' Wide Open

Mr. Brownell, who has picked the Democrats' big city "bosses" and the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee as prize targets in the coming campaign, declined to identify the individuals he was attacking. But he promised that Dewey and Bricker would not be so restrained.

There is no doubt, however, as to what "bosses" Mr. Brownell was referring. They include Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Edward J. Flynn, Bronx leader, and Frank Kelly, Brooklyn leader who engineered Henry A. Wallace's defeat.

Nor was there any doubt as to whom he was referring to as Democratic "left-wingers." It was Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray and their associates in the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, who fought it out with the city bosses over Wallace and Truman and finally lost out.

Mr. Brownell felt sure the Republicans would corral much of the labor vote despite C. I. O. opposition. In fact, we expect to collect some C. I. O. votes, too, Mr. Brownell added.

Wise Use of Probation Called Effective Help for Inebriates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25 —Probation when wisely used can serve a very useful purpose in the case of a person convicted of drunkenness, William M. Maltbie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, pointed out here today to the Yale School of Alcohol Studies.

The traditional resort to fines and imprisonment he reported to be generally ineffective.

"As far as the mechanics of judicial administration are concerned, there is no reason why it cannot be made to serve any plan of dealing with the inebriate which wisdom and experience may dictate," he told the summer session.

"Probation may be so conditioned as to require the offender to subject himself to treatment. Commitment need not be to a jail or prison, but may be to a suitable institution, private or state-owned.

"The lack is in a proper understanding of the problem, in an inadequate probation service, and in suitable means or institutions for treatment and confinement. To supply those needs, society must look to the leadership of persons who understand the problem, and, no less important, can educate legislators and judicial officers into the adoption of sound methods for dealing with it."

Probation Possibilities

Of the possibilities of probation, Justice Maltbie said:

"For instance, a man who has been fined may be put on probation to enable him to earn the money to pay that fine; or a man may be put in charge of the probation officer in lieu of going to jail on condition that he attend the Yale Clinic and follow any course of treatment it advises.

"Also, where a man really fears imprisonment or where he feels a responsibility for members of his family who might suffer if deprived of his support through imprisonment, probation, while at least it lasts, may be the cause of his abstention from drinking; and if this is only for a few months, it is a distinct gain for him, his family and society.

"Used wisely, probation may serve a very useful purpose. But the success of any system of probation depends on having an adequate number of competent probation officers, and, unfortunately, our police courts, before which the drunks come, are not the country over equipped with a proper and adequate staff to deal with such an extensive problem.

Investigation Service

"I should add, however, that probation officers may, and often do, perform another service; they may investigate cases which come before the court to assist it in determining the proper disposition to be made of the prisoner. Parole, as regards the drunk, may, I think, be dismissed with a word.

"While it could be made to perform services similar to those of probation, very few states, if any, have statutory provisions authorizing parole of those convicted of drunkenness, and very few states, if any, have any parole system in connection with the jails."

Experience with fines and imprisonment, he thus outlined:

"The fine, as such, can, of course, serve at most only as a deterrent. Where a court imposes a fine, it may in many states, and often does, impose an alternate sentence of imprisonment in the event that the fine is not paid; but if the court does not do this, the law requires that an unpaid fine be worked out in a place of confinement.

"A system which penalizes such offenses as drunkenness by the impostiion of fines can, I am sure, serve little as a deterrent; and it contains the possibility of great inequality in treatment before the law between the well-to-do and the poor; to the former it means no hardship; to the latter it may mean, at the least, hardship to the offender and his family, and, at the worst, imprisonment.

Inequity of Fines

"There may be some instances where the imposition of a fine, with the possible alternative of imprisonment for failure to pay, may serve a purpose, but in my judgment, it is difficult to see how the ends of the administration of criminal law can be served by imposing this penalty.

"Confinement is theoretically capable of serving all three of the purposes which sanction the punishment of crime: deterrence, reformation, segregation.

"I suppose the short answer to the question whether imprisonment for drunkenness measurably serves the purpose of deterrence, might be "no" and for proof of it, one might cite the great number of repeaters, those who are presented for sentence within a period of months or, at most, a few years, 20, 30, 50, and even more times.

"Of course one might explain that result to a considerable extent by pointing out that in the majority of cases the sentence is for a relatively short time, 5, 10, 30 or 60 days. But undoubtedly the explanation lies deeper, in a field not within my province, that which deals with the motivating causes which lead men to drink to excess."

WPB Checks Number Of New Movie Houses

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The War Production Board July 24 reaffirmed its policy of permitting construction of new movie theaters only when they are "absolutely essential" in a community.

The agency told the Theater Owners Industry Advisory Committee that a definite war need must first be established before construction will be authorized.

Assuring operators that every effort will be made to provide existing theaters with necessary equipment, William Y. Elliott, director of WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements, said that the Government recognized the industry is making important contributions to the war effort by providing recreation for war workers, assisting Government information programs, and pushing sale of war bonds.

Three Transport Planes And 15 in Crews Missing

POPE FIELD, N. C., July 25 (AP) —Three C-47 transport planes and 15 men comprising their crews yesterday were officially reported missing off the North Carolina coast by the commanding officer of this Army Air Base at which the men and planes were stationed.

The planes were on an over-water training flight on the night of July 21 when last heard from. Since then continual and extensive search for the men and planes has been conducted by Army, Navy, and Coast Guard installations, but was terminated last night, the announcement said.

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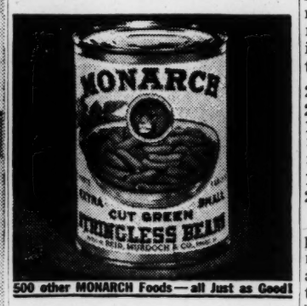

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British 'Hooligans' Turn Constructive

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England, July 25—For young people still living in bomb-shattered Plymouth, "growing up" is a restless, exciting, uneasy adventure.

At the very moment when organized youth activities were entirely swept away by Nazi bombs, the need for this work became more urgent than ever.

Security of normal home life disappeared—just one large hall is left; one third of the property is destroyed; fathers are at sea; mothers on war work; each night soldiers and sailors crowd into the city to seek entertainment.

Two vital factors brought ruined buildings back to activity in the cause of youth: warm friendship links between the city and the New World made practical in the Plymouth American War Relief Trust; and enthusiasm of workers left in Plymouth, led by Lord and Lady Astor, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

I saw something of this work in a tour of the youth centers of the city with Mr. Dalston, warden of the Virginia House Settlement in Old Plymouth.

Busy Place

I looked down from the gallery of a church which had been converted into a community center in bombed Devonport, dockyard area of Plymouth. Staccato strains of a jazz band set the time for the steady throb of dancing feet. There is scarcely room to move. American soldiers, British sailors, American Marines, women from the British services, civilian girls in shabby party frocks, jostle each other. Round the doors outside hundreds crowd, hoping to get in.

This center is a dockyard town's adjustment to empty Sabbath pews and crowded week-night streets. The congregation is gone. Boys and girls thronged the streets with nowhere to go. Social and religious workers got together—the Church of England, the Methodists, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Part of the church was reconsecrated. A chapel was kept for worship.

One thousand pounds given by friends in America made reconstruction possible. Students of the Art School painted murals in the lounge. One room was set apart as a Y. M. C. A. dormitory.

Four hundred members take part in center activities. The Council of Social Service run an Old Folks Club; there are films for younger children; there is a carpenter's shop; study and discussion groups, canteen, billiard table—for which 40 pounds had to be collected from pennies paid for games.

Huts Put to Use

In another part of the city, on a new housing estate amenities have not kept pace with house building. Five semicircular huts lining the sidewalk of a steep hill were handed over for the youth of the district. Similar huts still house part of a Labor Camp. Eighty girls and a hundred boys between 15 and 20 get entertainment, refreshment and some cultural activity in the Youth center housed in three primitive huts.

On a visit to this center we climbed the steps of the first hut. A girl in her teens came out and asked us to be silent "if you please." A wedding ceremony is going on inside. We wait a moment or two. A girl walks out followed by a young sailor of the Polish Navy—the bride and bridegroom. A wedding has been solemnized in this little nondenominational chapel—a converted labor hut used alike in the service of youth by Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Free Churches.

It was explained that Josef, the young sailor, has to go off to sea almost at once. The community center brings an element of stability and normality to youth jostled hither and thither by war necessity. Josef and Janet, both under 20, feel that here is a welcome for them when Josef comes ashore during brief leave periods.

Run Small Buffet

In the canteen hut, mothers and friends run a small buffet. In the next hut, boys play ping-pong at one end; at the other a group listens to a radio. Another hut is set aside for a workshop. Enthusiasm breathes through every drafty crack of the little theater—a theater not exactly "model" according to professional standards. There are rough wooden benches for the audience. The actors have to go out behind the stage, climb down steps and into the next hut for the dressing room. We examine the "props"—especially the homemade curtains and the diaphanous veils which convert English girl war workers into glamorous Turkish ladies.

"Much of our most promising talent comes from the mud-slingers," Miss E. Webber, warden of the center, says. In explanation she continues: "In the early days we opened doors cautiously in the blackout. Boys of the district would sling mud, timed to hit squarely the unsuspecting club leader."

But club members converted most of the mud-slingers.

Have Lots of Fun

"They're still a bit rough," Miss Webber says, "but we have lots of fun."

As we approach another youth center, Hyde Park, it looks like a burned-out school. The original roof is gone. The walls are standing. The windows have no glass.

On entering, we find the ground and first floors practically intact. A plaque in the main schoolroom records that the school, largely destroyed by enemy action in March, 1941, was "restored and equipped by the Plymouth American Trust Fund."

More than 800 young people between 17 and 21 use the center.

A little room in one corner of the building seems to epitomize the spirit of Plymouth's youth work. It is a library with shelves of rough wood. The wood looks as though it came from blitzed houses.

"We don't ask where it comes from. It is more tactful not to," Miss Mabel Nichol, sub-warden, told me with a smile.

'Gangs' Run Concerts

She explained how a gang of boys had come in one night soon after the center opened. They said they were going "to smash things up." Mr. R. Hamlyn, warden, and Miss Nichol accepted the challenge. The library was the result. "Smash it up" has become "build it up" for this former hooligan street gang. Other potential gangs now run concerts and dramatic shows; sports committee; rambling and cycling groups; gramophone clubs and an orchestra.

But the premises do not belong to the club. The Education Committee lent it to the youth club when it was a ruin. A temporary roof was put on. Then the schoolchildren returned. The Committee wanted the school again. So it is now a school by day and a youth club by night. And maybe later on it will be just a school again.

Like the labor huts and the church, this club is a temporary expedient which must disappear.

In their few leisure moments the Plymouth workers ponder on how to consolidate this pioneer wartime activity so that it may become the foundation for constructive youth work in the new Plymouth which is planned for the postwar era.

Der Führer Takes a Peek

Associated Press Radiophoto

Hitler Examines Wreckage Caused by Bomb

The Swedish news-picture agency Pressens Bild describes this picture as Hitler and Mussolini inspecting damage to the room in which the bomb aimed at Hitler exploded.

Arab-Jew Tension Increases Over Palestine as Homeland

By William Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 25—Viscount Gort, newly appointed High Commissioner of Palestine, assumes a difficult office at a moment when the Arab-Jewish truce, which has been maintained in the Holy Land since the outset of the world war in 1939, shows signs of disintegration.

Each race seems to be seeking to enlist outside support and the extremists are threatening a recurrence of civil war if irreconcilable objectives are not granted.

Alternately there is a prospect, which neither faction seems to consider, that a postwar outpouring of Jewish refugees from Europe and Palestine anticipated by Zionists will never eventuate.

Palestine Arabs, fearing the widespread effect of Zionist propaganda, are once more seeking the support of neighboring Arab Mideast states in a demand that the British White Paper of 1939, restricting Jewish immigration quotas be maintained and that Palestine remain largely an Arab state.

Seek To Open Gates

Conversely Zionists are seeking to reopen Palestine's gates to refugees from Europe which, they contend, will come pouring out once the Nazis are overthrown.

The power of their appeal is shown in the United States by the Republican Party's campaign plank advocating unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine.

However, the Palestine-Arab [Husseini] Party at the same time has issued a manifesto demanding abrogation of the Balfour declaration of 1917 designating Palestine a home of the Jews, a continued ban on new Jewish immigration, and the establishment of a self-governing Palestine which would be free to join a federation of all Arab states.

The Palestine Arabs are sending observers to the Pan-Arab Conference called at Cairo at the end of the month by Egypt's Premier Nahas Pasha, and they will seek the support of the Arab world for their manifesto.

Meanwhile, Zionists are preparing to demand of the great powers the right to settle 1,000,000 or more Jews in Palestine during the first years after the war and ultimately 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 if that many are left from the pogroms in Nazi Europe.

Outlook for Farming

They are prepared to insist, quoting American development experts, that by careful use of Jordan waters, rainfall, and wells for irrigation, they can provide ample farmland for this population increase and even bring the arid Negeb and lower Palestine under cultivation.

Their ultimate goal is a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.

Lord Gort, a military man of simple integrity, has been conferring with London formulators of empire policy prior to taking over from his predecessor, Sir Harold MacMichael, but whether the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office has a new solution for Palestine or is contemplating a change in White Papers is not apparent yet.

Lord Gort faces a situation in which leaders of both the Jews and the Arabs have adopted irreconcileable views.

View of Arabs

The Arabs declare Palestine is equally their homeland and they have a majority of population—1,000,000 persons. They are willing to accept the White Paper and the 500,000 Jews now in Palestine, and they admit the tremendous contributions to sanitation, public health, improved agriculture, and industry made by the Zionists. But still they stay very firmly opposed to more of an influx.

The Zionists conversely are planning a permanent home in terms of the Balfour Declaration, and they ask what kind of a real homeland is possible if Jews are to be a minority in Palestine just as they were in Germany.

The Zionists believe their programs will be acceptable to the Arabs if accompanied by genuine blueprints and big nation support for wide-scale development and improvement in the entire Mideast.

Three possibilities for the future suggest themselves to observers here generally:

First, since immigration is the nub of the controversy, if postwar Jews in Europe prefer to remain there, then the Palestine problem well-nigh vanishes.

However, there would be a need for continued overseership by the British to assure the Jewish minority of its full rights.

Second, if extremists had their way, civil war would result. It is unthinkable, however, that Britain and the United States wish to permit this development which would jeopardize vital stakes in Mideast pipe lines, airfields, and general security.

Third, both Jewish moderates and thinking British and American officials of the Mideast have suggested the Jew and Arab could find peace in a binational state set in the midst of a broadscale regional development program backed by the great powers. Such a program would raise living standards and open new livelihoods by improved agriculture through increased irrigation, up-to-date farming, new sanitation, industrial development, and freer trade.

Without the spectre of a shrinking lebensraum before them, it is thought, both peoples might learn to operate with neither dominating.

British Guildsmen Defy Bombs To Keep Centuries-Old Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—The exercise of ancient rights persists here even under flying bombs.

Seven hundred members of the city's 80 Livery Companies yesterday at noon went to bomb-damaged Guild Hall determined to exercise the centuries-old right of voting for officials.

Members of each company crowded through its own little wooden gateway.

The Special Selection Committee had made its nomination for the £2,500-a-year job of City Chamberlain.

Bakers, Carmen, Cordwainers, Plasterers, Girdlers, Fanmakers, Scriveners, Tallow Chandlers—Guildsmen all—went with the trappings of medieval ceremony. Sweet herbs were sprinkled over the carpeted dais. There were little piles of herbs at the corners of the great oak table in the middle.

The Lord Mayor and sheriffs in red and gold robes, city officials in black robes, mace bearers in gold-spangled cloaks and hats, aldermen in dark blue fur-trimmed robes—all took seats on the dais.

The swordbearer, majestic in rich, black robes, white kid gloves, and acting as a common crier, opened the Common Hall: "Oyez, Oyez. Silence. Be uncovered in the Hall All you who aren't Liverymen depart the hall on pain of imprisonment."

A liveryman stepped up from the Hall and climbed the brass-railed steps to the dais to open the proceedings. Debate was sidetracked by Lord Caurtauld-Thompson who proposed the election be postponed, to give the men in the forces and on war work a chance to win this "blue riband of civic posts."

The liverymen decided by a show of hands. The sheriffs took count and then a recount.

The Common Crier called "the Lord Mayor announces a substantial majority in favor of the resolution. Oyez, Oyez you may depart hence."

The liverymen went off to resume their work in banks, as stockbrokers underwriters and shippers satisfied that they had exercised their civic rights.

British King Lands in Italy, Will Inspect Battle Fronts

ROME, July 25 (AP)—King George VI of England, trim in the dark olive green uniform of a field marshal, has landed in Italy on an inspection tour which will carry him to forward battle fronts approaching Pisa, Florence, and Rimini.

The King's big plane with Beaufighter and Spitfire escort landed on a bomb-battered airport at 5:15 p. m. after flying from Britain.

The King appeared fresh after the swift trip, broken by one three-hour halt. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean Theater Commander, first greeted him. Then Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Allied Naval Commander in this theater, and Harold MacMillen, British Minister to the French Committee in Algiers, and Air Vice-Marshal G. B. A. Baker greeted the King.

The King stood under the wings of his plane for five minutes chatting with the four-man reception committee and members of his own small party. With him were his secretary, Sir Eric Mirville; Col. the Hon. Sir Piers Legh, his equerry; Group Capt. E. H. Fielden, Captain of the King's Aircraft; a bodyguard and two valets.

Good Weather

Wing Commander Henry Collins, the pilot, said good weather favored the trip. The King spent about 20 minutes in the cockpit. He was interested particularly in the automatic pilot.

Commander Collins flew in over the volcano Vesuvius and carefully circled the field three times before landing.

Runways on the airport were smooth, but most buildings were shattered or flattened by Allied bombs while the Germans held it.

NAPLES, July 25 (Reuter)—Before the King left Britain for his journey to Italy by air on July 22, he signed a warrant under the Great Seal appointing Counsellors of State to act for him during his absence from the realm.

Princess Elizabeth

Princess Elizabeth, who was 18 last April, acts as a Counsellor of State for the first time, in accordance with the amended provisions of the Regents Act of 1937, which was altered by Parliament at the King's request last year.

The five Counsellors of State are Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

The King's last official visitor at Buckingham Palace was Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. On Thursday night last, July 20, the King left the Palace with the Queen for the country and the first indication that he was away came in the court circular issued on July 23, which recorded the fact that the Queen had attended divine service alone.

Princess Elizabeth spent her first day as a Counsellor of State in camp with girl guides.

It was officially announced here that the purpose of the King's visit is to visit units of the Royal Navy, Army, and Air Force and of the Dominions and Allied forces.

Army Using Dogs As Mine Detectors

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Army has found a new use for its dogs—they are mine detectors.

The nonmetallic land mines, which cannot be located by mechanical devices, are a specialty of those highly trained "M-Dogs," the Army disclosed today, but they find others, too—metallic mines, trip-wires and booby traps.

Working on a six-foot leash, the animals locate mine fields, lead the way around them, or point a safe path through them. As soon as the dogs locate the buried or concealed explosive devices, the mines are removed or deactivated, and the cleared path is marked with tape.

Training methods cannot be disclosed, but the special mine-locating training follows the usual basic training given Army dogs, and develops to a high degree their natural ability to discover buried objects. The Quartermaster Corps developed the method, and has been training dogs with it for more than a year.

"They have found and indicated to their masters the presence of mines that have been buried for weeks," the Army said. "When trained, the dog cannot be induced to advance over any type of mine or trap."

Dogs of different breeds are used. All are of medium size, weighing 45 to 65 pounds, and they are selected on the basis of intelligence, willingness to work, quiet nature, and indifference to distractions. That last is important.

Crowds Stand in Line For Australian Concert

MELBOURNE, July 25 (AP)—Crowds stood in line for as long as six hours to hear a free concert July 23 of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Two thousand were admitted and another 2,000 turned away.

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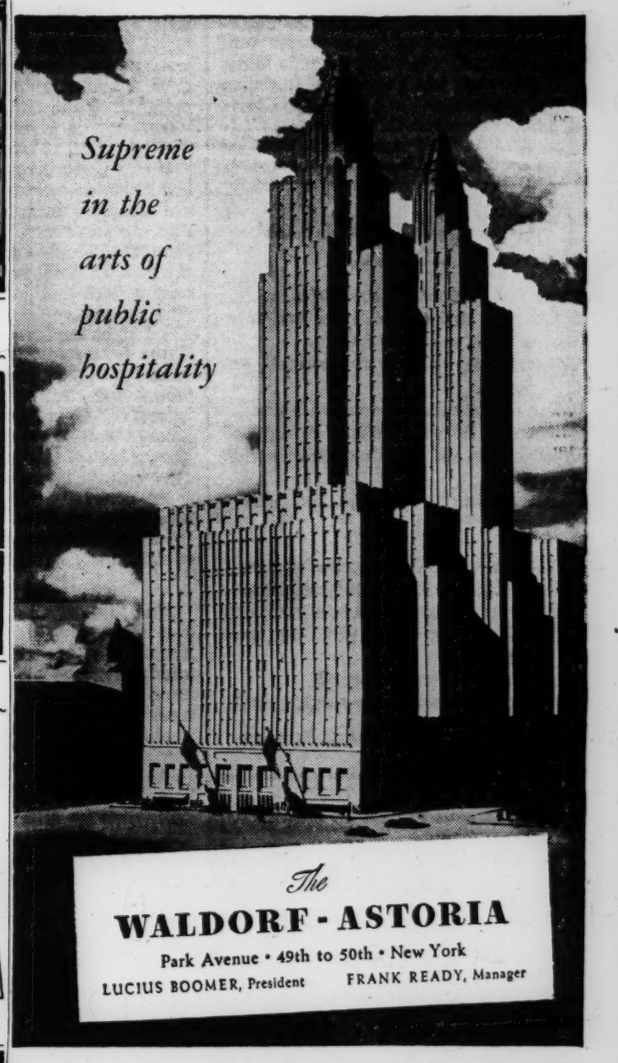

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The Home Forum

"Never lonely of heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY heard over the radio as an advertising slogan were the words, "Even in wartime, those who know they are loved are never lonely of heart." These words brought to a listener a significance deeper than doubtless had originally been intended by the company whose slogan they were.

"Even in wartime," the announcer had begun. Certainly, loneliness may seem acute to those stationed at remote outposts, assigned to uncongenial tasks, separated from the warmth of human companionship and the comforts of civilization. But, as the advertisers correctly pointed out, if even such as these "know they are loved," they are conscious of a certain heart-warming comfort, which in a measure antidotes their loneliness.

Unnumbered are those who, not only in wartime but at all times, have loneliness as their daily fare. They may be hemmed in by civilization, but they are living in the midst of many perpetually unsympathetic and uninterested individuals. Truly unfortunate are those who do not "know they are loved."

* * *

The human mind uninstructed in the teachings of Christian Science may accept such conditions as devastating to morale and happiness. But inquirers into this Science will ask, "Need they necessarily be so?" and will be answered with the assurance, "No." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, once wrote in a letter to a Christian Science church (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 150): "God is universal; confined to no spot, defined by no dogma, appropriated by no sect. Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love." And she assured the church (*ibid.*, p. 151) that "God is our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician: He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven."

Of what significance to the lonely are her words? Recalling the Apostle John's assertion that God is Love, and contemplating Love's universality, we realize that none can be separated from the presence of Love—their Father, Mother, Minister, Physician, and "only real relative"—in all its tender ministerings. Love is truly present with earth's "lonely of heart."

* * *

To avail ourselves of this abiding presence necessitates the whole-hearted admission on our part that God is All to us. This does not mean a detached and cold turning away in our thinking from individuals. It only means the happy acknowledgment that God is All-in-all, and the according to Him of first place in our affections. The very admission is an effectual guard against loneliness of heart, for it indicates that we are beginning to free ourselves from dependence upon material circumstances.

In speaking of the angels of His presence, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, pp. 306, 307), "It is not the clasping of hands, nor a loved person present; it is more than this: it is a spiritual idea that lights your path!" And she adds, "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love!"

If men insist upon believing that there is a power opposed to God, and that they are separated from Him by adverse human circumstances, they cannot feel the comfort and reassurance that radiate from the lighted path. Indeed, there will be only a dark and joyless path for those who are not looking to the divine source of all light for love and companionship. Christ Jesus said, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven" (Matthew 5:16). The natural, happy result of enjoying the light of the knowledge of God's presence is that others share this enlightened joy. Then those who have not yet claimed God's love for themselves and glimpsed their "glorious inheritance" of spiritual companionship will learn of His love.

* * *

That intrepid Christian, Paul, who for love of the Master's teachings exposed himself to all the opposition of the carnal mind, stated the result of his experiences decisively in a letter to the Romans. He wrote (Romans 8:38, 39), "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God." This Christian warrior, who journeyed into strange lands and dwelt in unfriendly cities, knew and proved, as we may today, that nothing can separate man from God's love.

So, whether we are alone in a big city or a vast country, surrounded or solitary, we can know that we are indeed loved, and therefore need never be "lonely of heart." Since infinite divine Love is our constant and satisfying companion, we can rest assured that from His healing presence and ministering love we can never be separated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

It Has Been Written

There was a city built by music: so
It has been written, and I can believe
That miracle, as old as Jericho.
Viol and flute, by some strange spell, can weave
Cables of silver, and the golden blare
Of trumpets lift stout walls of cedar wood.
Bright domes and marble columns rise in air
Where builders never toiled and nothing stood.

And I have entered these enchanted streets.
Untouched by hands or any marring thought,
Knowing how concord, in its hour, completes
A lovelier thing than ever we have wrought.
Music remains eternal, after all
Our towers topple and our ramparts fall!

ROSA COATES RICHARDS

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
JOURNAL
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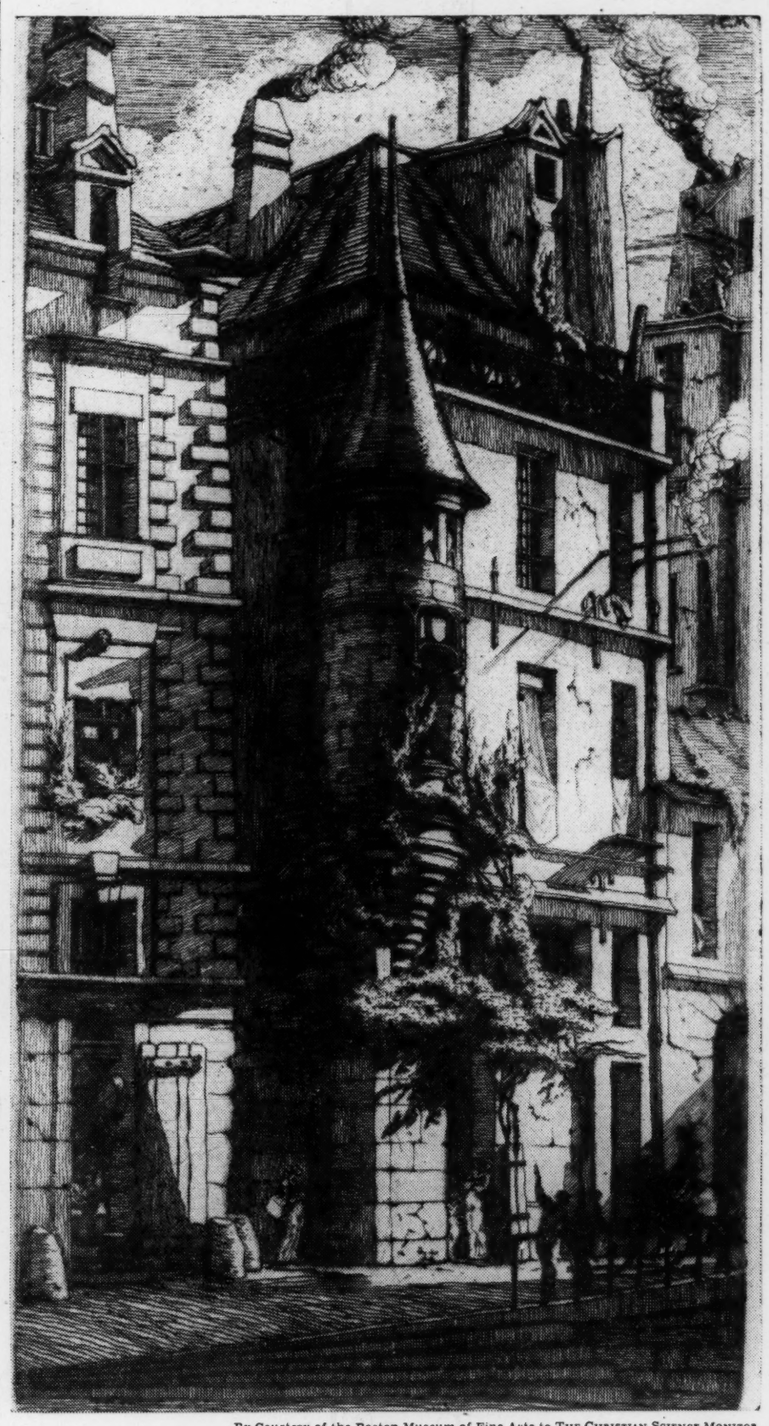

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TOURELLE DE LA RUE DE LA TIXERANDERIE": *An Etching by Charles Meryon*

PARIS is a city of splendid boulevards and handsome thoroughfares. The architectural style of an epoch that is gone maintains the heritage of grace and good taste. Natural wear and tear, all the hazards of war and of daily circumstance, have failed to obliterate the beauty of Paris.

The little streets of the French capital have, too, their enchantments. The façades are ornate or severe, and episodic details are capricious and captivating. The daily traffic through the by-ways is noisy. There are numerous little shops crammed with special wares, often displaying their produce conspicuously so that it will catch the eye.

But nothing vulgarizes or obscures the imposing beauty of the edifices which look back to Medieval, often to Renaissance Paris, as well as to the luxuriant years of Le Grand Siècle.

Charles Meryon (1821-1868) was a Frenchman, poor in fortune, rich in skill. He was especially responsive to the beauty of buildings and to panoramic views of the magnificent city of his birth. One of the initiators of the era known as "The Golden Age of Engraving," he employed his medium, etching, with great care and extreme thoughtfulness. In depicting churches, bridges and secular buildings of Paris, he dwelt painstakingly upon details; but he maintained the viewpoint of the builder, the designer, the artist. The functional lines of construction were accentuated. The buildings are solid, existing plausibly in space, and resting firmly upon their foundations.

Meryon seems to have loved this little tower, which was appended extraneously to this house of Renaissance type; and he was almost as enthusiastic about the quoining in the house to the left. Meryon's buildings are "active." Curtains are blown outside the casement, clothing airs on the window sill, smoke issues from chimneys. There are cracks and patches on the walls. Frederick Keppel wrote of Meryon: "To him of all artists was preserved the power to make stone walls eloquent."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Adventures in French

LEARNING A NEW language could be a great deal of fun, Mother always said, if you went about it in the right way. She meant by that, I suppose, that a language *is* like the people one meets. If you really want to be friends, you don't bombard them with searching questions about their antecedents and the structure of their family life. You get such knowledge slowly and easily, by sharing your own life with them and by letting them make their own advances, which are, of course, just what you need for your own understanding.

Mother was rather good at that. She never showed by a flicker of an eyelash that any stranger's speech fell on her ears like so much Choctaw, as sometimes happened. She listened, drew her own conclusions, and presently began to return the compliment by adopting some of the unfamiliar expressions herself.

* * *

Usually these were the names of things. And when she discovered that there were no schools on our mountain and she would have to teach us our French, if we ever had any, it was natural that the class should begin not as a class at all, but rather as an expedition to discover the names of all the objects a French child would learn before he began to walk.

We embarked one morning at breakfast, with *le lait* poured from the Quimper *cruche* of *Grand-mère*, *les biscuits* and *les petits pains au miel* which were passed around the table with phenomenal politeness because those accents seemed to demand an extra circumstance of our company. Indeed, when Heloise descended from her high chair after a creditable performance of "Please-may-I-be-excused" in the new and fascinating tongue, we felt as if we all had been guests of a *famille* the most *gentille*, and that we, too, had behaved admirably.

* * *

It must have been delightful, we thought, for Adam and Eve to discover, as no doubt they did, the names of the other inhabitants of their paradise. There on the mountain we could follow the same technique. The horse, the cow, the chickens, the squirrels and most of the birds became French from that first day. We found out more about them than we ever had before by asking carefully-phrased questions of Mother who was now, of course, *Maman*. The Socratic method, no less. None were the ridiculous textbook kind, like: "Have you seen the good general's red slippers under the green table of the meat merchant's beautiful mother-in-law?" For though it might be all right to pretend that our mountain was a little corner of France, Mother thought we needn't import the meat merchant or his relations just yet.

The time-honored *"Où est ma chatte?"* came in for a good deal of use. Yet at once, when it became apparent that the generic term would not be enough, Heloise insisted on a more descriptive: *"Bonne Amie—parce-que she scratches never—jamais!"* I have no idea why we hit upon *Frère Jacques* for the enormous double-pawed Blacky, the first of Bonne Amie's kittens; yet, for a long time, it seemed just right for him, until his real nature began to reveal itself and Mother decided that *Nimrod* would have suited him better. But that is another story. Perhaps Adam and Eve made mistakes, too.

* * *

These names come back to me now clothed in personality, like the names of people once known in a French village I afterwards visited. They were for us a first approach to the mood behind every language that, in times past, created a different and individual speech, and, I think, is still doing it. Somehow, perhaps because of the lilt of those syllables, or perhaps because the feeling came first, we were able to think in some measure like the people whose expression they were.

* * *

And it was fun. Later, of course, came the discipline of grammar, but not until the need of more precision demanded it. But even that was enlivened with humor, half American, half French, because the comic element in our own language clasped hands with the foreign absurdity. One of our games has its points, I think, not only for this, but because it called upon dictionaries as well as ingenuity. Binky, who thought up the most ridiculous exercises, insisted one morning that we try to put "Mary Had a Little Lamb" into French!

Was it Frederick the Great who tried to write French verse and failed miserably? He was probably too serious about it. He would have scorned Mary. But we didn't care. She was a foreigner, too, and couldn't be expected to become pure Gallic without a struggle. *Maman* made us laugh with her literal effort:

"Marie avait un p'tit agneau,
Blanc comme neige la peau.
Et quand Marie allait se promener
L'agneau la suivait aussitôt."

That encouraged Carroll to offer:

"Marie avait un mouton
Blanc comme la neige,
(Autrefois beige).
Et quand Marie allait s'en
Aussi s'en allait mouton."

"Pretty awful!" he admitted. "But I had to have a rhyme, grammar or no grammar."

Binky came to his defence.

"Not bad at all," he commended. "But I think Mary's was probably a cosset lamb. You borrowed your sheep from a dingy old flock, didn't you? How's this for a second verse?"

"Il allait à l'école—
Défendue à lui;
Les gosses tous faisaient caracole
À voir l'agneau comme ci."

Julia Ward Howe, it is said, amused herself by trying to put "Fiddledeedee" into Greek. But she had probably already traveled with Xenophon and Odysseus first. After that episode, we went with Mary and her lamb into France and learned the right words as we went along from the people we met. There were books, too, but much later, because it was speech we wanted more than letters. And I think now that that was an excellent idea. It made for pleasant relations; because, when you talk with living people, you have to give as well as take. Each of you shares a common experience. And, in the end, you are bound to understand each other better.

I can't help thinking that Mary's lamb, even if limping along in halting French, would be a great help to American soldiers in Normandy.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Composed for The Open Air

THERE ARE OTHERS who can only be moved by open-air music, which, as performed in these days, is certainly the best imaginable educator of mediocrity.

In short, why have the amenities of squares and promenades remained the monopoly of military bands? I know quite well that there is the music of the *Garde Républicaine*, but that is on a higher plane—it is practically an instrument of diplomacy.

I should like to imagine simpler entertainments in greater harmony with natural scenery. Is not military music an anodyne for the rigours of the march and a source of joy in the streets? It sums up the patriotism that thrills the hearts of each one of us; it is the link between the little pastry-cook with his dreams and the old gentleman who thinks of Alsace-Lorraine and never speaks of it. Never would the idea occur to anyone to rob that music of its noble privilege; but, among the trees, it is like the strident notes of some huge gramophone.

We can imagine a great orchestra, further strengthened by human voices—not a choral society, thank you! Here is the germ of a kind of music composed especially for the open air, on broad lines, with bold vocal and instrumental effects, which would sport and skim among the tree-tops in the sunshine and fresh air. Harmonies which would seem out of place in an enclosed concert room would be in their true environment here. One might even discover the means of escape from the fads about form and the arbitrarily fixed tone values which so awkwardly encumber music.

I should add that I do not suggest the "wholesale" but the "grand" plan; I do not suggest plaguing the echoes to repeat great masses of sound but using them to prolong an harmonic dream in the soul of the crowd. The murmuring of the breeze would be mystically mingled with the rustling of the leaves and the scent of the flowers, since music can unite all of them in harmony so completely natural that it seems to become one of them. The tall peaceful trees would be like the pipes of a great organ and would lend their branches to clusters of children, who would be taught the charming rounds of long ago, to which the feeble tunes which disgrace the towns and gardens of today are such poor successors.

We might even rediscover that counterpoint, which we have made an academic study, yet which, in the hands of the old masters of the French Renaissance, had something of laughter.—"Monsieur Croche," by CLAUDE DEBUSSY, translated from the French. (New York: Viking.)

"Jamais tout à fait isolés"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

RÉCEMMENT, l'on entendit à la radio cette remarque, incorporée dans une réclame: "Même en temps de guerre, ceux qui savent qu'on les aime ne se sentent jamais tout à fait isolés." L'un des auditeurs trouva dans ces paroles un sens plus profond que ne l'avait probablement prévu la compagnie qui en faisait un usage de publicité.

"Même en temps de guerre," avait dit le microphoniste. Il est certain que la solitude peut sembler profonde à ceux qu'on désigne pour des postes lointains, où dans des régions presque désertes, ils sont chargés d'une tâche sans attrait, séparés de leurs semblables et des agréments que procure la civilisation. Pourtant, comme on le déclarait avec raison, s'ils "savent qu'on les aime," ces hommes-là peuvent éprouver un sentiment de réconfort qui dans une certaine mesure porte remède à la solitude.

D'innombrables personnes se trouvent isolées non seulement pour la durée de la guerre, mais en tout temps. Quoique la civilisation les entoure, elles vivent parmi des indifférents et pensent que nul ne s'intéresse à leur sort. Ils sont bien à plaindre les gens qui ne savent pas que Dieu les aime!

S'il ignore les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, l'entendement humain risque de croire que les conditions pénibles sont démoralisantes, fatales au bonheur. Mais les chercheurs, ceux qui se tournent vers cette Science, demanderont: "Est-ce là une nécessité, un résultat inéluctable?" et la réponse sera: "Non!" Dans la lettre qu'elle écrivait à une filiale de l'Église Mère, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, s'exprimait ainsi (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 150): "Dieu est universel; aucun lieu ne Le limite, aucun dogme ne Le définit, nulle secte ne peut se L'approprier. Pour tous et pour chacun, Dieu est démontrable en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour divin." Puis elle donnait cette assurance (*ibid.*, p. 151): "Dieu est notre Père et notre Mère, notre Ministre et le grand Médecin: Il est le seul vrai parent de l'homme, sur la terre comme au ciel."

Quelle est la valeur de ses paroles pour ceux qui sont isolés? Rappelons-nous l'affirmation de l'apôtre Jean, déclarant que Dieu est Amour; considérons l'universalité de l'Amour, et nous nous rendrons compte que nul ne peut être séparé de l'Amour — notre Père, Mère, Ministre, Médecin, notre "seul vrai parent" — et de sa tendre sollicitude. En vérité, l'Amour est avec ceux dont le cœur souffre de l'isolement où ils se trouvent sur la terre!

Mais pour sentir cette présence, pour en recevoir les bénédictions constantes, il faut admettre sans réserve la plénitude de Dieu et Sa totalité. Ceci n'implique pas que nous devions mentalement nous détacher de notre prochain, tomber dans la froideur et l'indifférence. Il s'agit bien plutôt de reconnaître avec joie que Dieu est Tout-en-tout, de Lui donner la première place dans nos affections. Cette attitude est par elle-même une protection contre l'isolement et ses tristesses, car elle indique que nous nous libérons de l'assujettissement aux circonstances matérielles.

Concernant les anges qui nous font sentir la présence divine, Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, pp. 306, 307): "Ce n'est ni l'étreinte d'une main, ni la présence d'une personne aimée, mais quelque chose de plus précieux: c'est une idée spirituelle éclairant votre sentier!" Puis elle ajoute: "Quel glorieux héritage nous apporte la compréhension de l'Amour omniprésent!"

Si les hommes persistent à croire qu'il existe un pouvoir s'opposant à Dieu et que les circonstances adverses les séparent de l'Éternel, ils ne peuvent sentir le réconfort et l'assurance qu'apporterait la lumière brillant sur leur sentier. Au fait, le sentier sera toujours sombre et triste pour ceux qui n'ont pas recours à la divine source de la lumière et cherchent ailleurs l'affection ou la sympathie. Jésus le Christ a dit: "Que votre lumière luise devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui est aux cieux" (Matthieu 5:16). Lorsqu'on sait que Dieu est présent, l'on jouit de la lumière, et par une conséquence heureuse et naturelle, d'autres ont part à cette joie lumineuse. Alors ceux qui n'avaient point encore revendiqué pour eux-mêmes l'amour venant de Dieu et n'avaient pas entrevu leur "glorieux héritage" d'affection spirituelle apprendront à connaitre l'amour véritable.

Paul, cet intrépide chrétien qui par amour pour les enseignements du Maitre affronta l'opposition de l'entendement charnel, expose en termes précis, dans une lettre aux Romains, le résultat de ses expériences. Il déclare (Romains 8:38, 39): "Je suis assuré que ni la mort, ni la vie, ni les anges, ni les dominations, ni les choses présentes, ni les choses à venir, ni les puissances, ni les cimes, ni les abîmes, ni quoi que ce soit dans la création, rien ne pourra nous séparer de l'amour que Dieu nous a témoigné." Ce soldat du Christ, qui s'était rendu dans des contrées lointaines et avait séjourné dans des villes où l'hostilité était grande, sut et prouva, comme cela nous est possible aujourd'hui, que rien ne peut séparer l'homme d'avec l'amour dont Dieu est la source.

Ainsi, que nous nous trouvions dans une grande ville, dans une région déserte, que nous soyons solitaires ou perdus dans la foule, nous pouvons savoir qu'en vérité Dieu nous aime; dès lors nous ne nous sentirons jamais tout à fait isolés. Le divin Amour infini nous accompagne en tout temps, et nous avons l'assurance que nous ne serons jamais séparés de Sa tendre sollicitude, de Sa présence apportant la guérison.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Station

Half in darkness the station
greeted the half-dark train,
slithered over the wet rails,
steaming against the rain.

Dazed in sudden commotion,
standing in lightning's glare,
we have long to remember
darkness that parted there.

KEITH THOMAS

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Mineral Discoveries Open Up Fresh Possibilities in Northeast Brazil

Metals Give New Strength To Drought-Ridden Areas

Tantalite, vital war material, flown to U. S. industries —Facilities in Fortaleza harbor expanded rapidly —Many persons dependent on farming now have new opportunities in mines.

Uncensored South America
Twenty-eighth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM FORTALEZA, Brazil—Tantalite, so vital to the war effort that it is being flown from here to the United States, is one of the recent mineral discoveries that give new strength to Brazil's Northeast as this region grapples with effects of recurrent drought.

Rutile, used for arc welding, is another product lately discovered in the State of Ceará and now moving northward with increasing volume.

To accommodate these and other essential exports that funnel from the interior into Fortaleza, an expansion of shipping facilities in the harbor is moving forward rapidly. Dr. Menezes Pimentel, Federal Interventor for the State of Ceará, took evident satisfaction in recounting how the Northeast has awakened in recent years.

Production Doubles

"For a long time after its early period of development, the Northeast was almost abandoned when Brazil's center of gravity shifted southward," Dr. Pimentel said as we talked in the reception room off the patio of the unpretentious Executive Palace.

"During the past decade this region has been rediscovered. President Vargas has shown special interest in this part of Brazil, as well as in Amazonas. The Federal Government at Rio de Janeiro and the State Government here are now collaborating fully, with the result that in 10 years production has been doubled."

To handle the increased shipping of war minerals, and to provide for postwar expansion, the harbor is being enlarged by construction of a new breakwater. The Interventor said that 1,100 meters in the total of 1,400 meters had been completed at that time. By now more has been done. The new quays will measure 800 meters, of which more than half are completed.

An encouraging result of mineral discoveries in Ceará is that people formerly dependent on agriculture now have another possibility of employment and so may remain in their homes instead of migrating during periodic droughts.

Dr. Pimentel also told about improvements in transport and the construction of small dams. These measures are slowly improving a situation that remains grave. A food by-product of importance near the reservoirs is fish to help fill the gap when cattle products dwindle.

Building Dams

In Ceará exist some large dam projects, but the trend is toward smaller dams. Large or small, the dam represents a hope for mitigating in some measure the region's recurring problem of subnormal rains.

One accustomed to thinking of Brazil in terms of lush tropical vegetation, great rivers, and heavy rainfall, would meet here a totally different Brazil. Geographically it is Brazil's territory most accessible to Europe and to the United States, with the exception of nearby Amazonas. Because of this geographical advantage and the discovery of indispensable minerals, leaders here foresee a strong upsurge both during the war and afterward.

Especially enthusiastic along this line is Dr. José Guimeraes Duque, head of the Commission for Inspection of Irrigation Projects.

He sees in Ceará two resources of exceptional value—manpower and natural wealth including good soil as well as minerals. Some of Brazil's best soil is said to be in this area. As in California and other semi-arid regions, water is the key to use of these rich soils.

Soil Problems

Generally in South America where rainfall is heavy, the soil tends to be leached of its humus and productive elements. That has not occurred in the Northeast. Some lands have turned alkaline, as in many similar terrains, but other areas await only water and organized development to help meet the Northeast's over-all necessity—effective measures against drought.

During years of normal rains—and there are many—this zone is so desirable that population crowds in. Seen from the air in a dry period, the country presents evidences of habitation in the form of roads, fenced enclosures, and many trails.

The explanation is that this semidesert can be delightful. Even in dry weather the climate is refreshing because of the low humidity, and in wet weather the humidity is less than in many other parts of Brazil

Important Area

Dr. Duque looks to the manpower of the Northeast as a principal reason for his optimistic views. He also stresses the great advantages of the zone in its central relation to markets of North America, Europe and Africa.

Brazil's Northeast occupies the bulge that forms one of the world's great strategic sea passages. Before the Nazi aggressors had been pinned down and then driven back from their advanced bases in Africa, the city of Natal, in the State of Rio Grande do Norte next door to Ceará on the east, focussed tension over Nazi plans to invade South America.

That strategic importance remains, although the tension is gone for the present. The Northeast is serving day and night as one of the most vital aerial bridges for carrying personnel and supplies to war fronts. This activity is having tremendous effects on the internal economy and outlook of the entire region.

Whether Dr. Duque's vision of industrial centers here materializes or not, the world will need tantalite, quartz crystal, beryl, magnesite, tungsten and other minerals not yet thoroughly explored. The tungsten appears in Scheelite ore. Ores in Rio Grande do Norte run as high as 73 to 74 per cent. The type of ore and the yield are said by mineral men to give this region a good competitive position with other areas, such as China and Bolivia.

Several observers who know the Northeast over many years tend to take reserved views on the more ambitious thoughts now current. They see the drought as far overshadowing any measures yet taken for its alleviation. In terms of total land area, the portions benefited by dams and irrigation projects are still only lines and spots in the prevailing desolation.

The Interventor and Dr. Duque both gave the direction of their present work toward using facilities already existent before more dams of large scale are built. Many dams for years have gone largely unused, due to a number of reasons. One has been the lack of resources to build irrigation ditches that will carry the water across this thirsty land.

Few Railways

No superficial examination of a map could convey any clear picture of difficulties that have to be surmounted in this region. The map shows a few railways. Hopeful red lines indicate highways.

So much for the map. When you actually penetrate into the interior and ride on one of the ponderous milk-shake machines called trucks in these parts, you begin to get the idea.

In fairness to Brazil's heroic and pioneering enterprise against great odds, it must be added quickly that there are some fine trunk highways of good graded gravel, and that others are being pushed ahead as rapidly as resources permit.

The overall view comes best from the air. On this trip I have flown it twice, first northbound with the Rubber Development Corporation party to the end of my scheduled course at Belém, and then alone southward on the initial leg of a much longer journey.

Vast Unbroken Areas

Fly from Belém in any direction you choose, except out to sea, and you cross league on league of unbroken jungle, swamp, and river lowlands with only occasional swells of moderate height in the sea of vegetation.

Fly from Belém southeast and the landscape varies from jungle to the extent of having cultivated clearings in greater number than you see elsewhere. It may be only an impression, but it seemed to me this time that the cleared land greatly exceeded what I had seen on earlier trips back to 1938.

With dramatic suddenness the land changes. You may have been taking a snooze, or been reading. The next time you look down from the plane window, jungle has given way to semi-arid vegetation and sand dunes.

Watching closely on the return flight southward, I saw the whole transition. It is not explained by change of latitude, for the plane heads east even more than south. But along a fairly defined line some knife-edge of weather, wind, and sun cuts wet Amazonia asunder from the dry northeast of Brazil.

At that season, and in a third year of drought, the land of eastern Maranhão State and Piauhy State blanched rapidly until in the neighboring State of Ceará a gray pallor extended to the horizon. Only occasionally was it broken by spots of green, where some enduring waterhole or new irrigation ditch nourished a few trees.

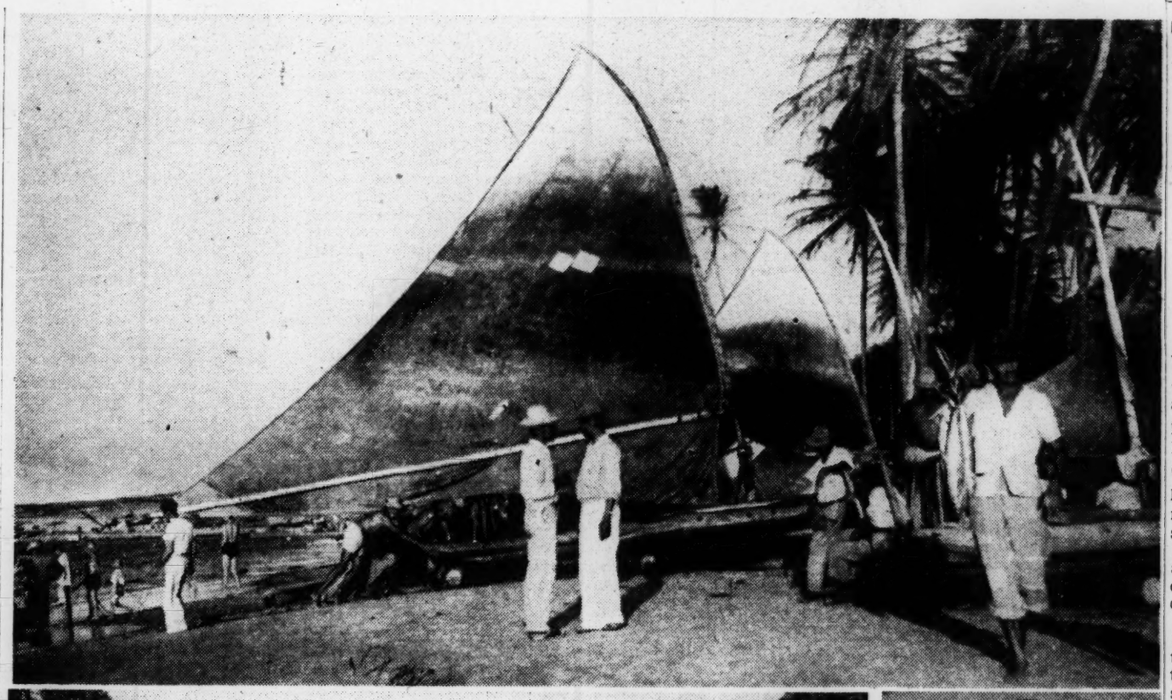
Paradoxical Setting

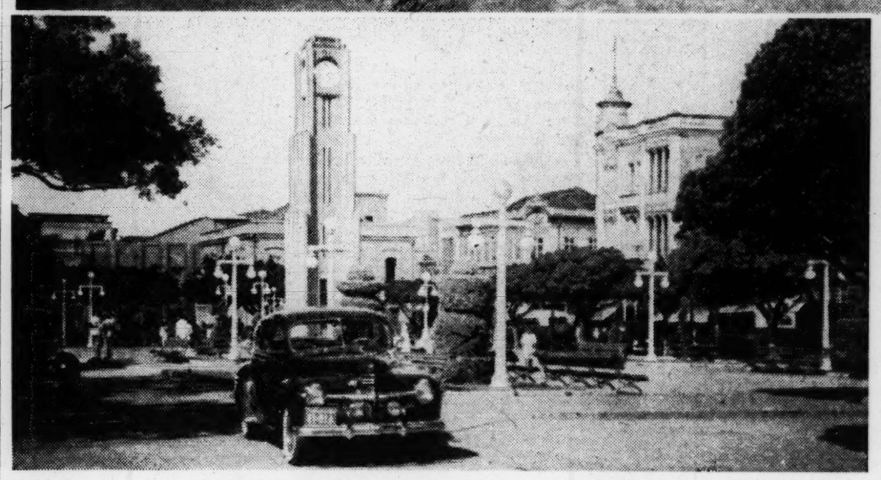
The drought area extends from Camocim on the coast just inside the eastern border of Ceará, south and west across Piauhy, past Floriano on the Parnahyba River, then almost straight south to a few miles past Barra do Rio Grande on the São Francisco River, and from there toward the coast to Amargosa near São Salvador, capital of Bahia State. The drought line then runs roughly parallel to the coast, northward to Natal. The coastal strip from Natal south is reasonably well-watered, and in places has spots of dense jungle.

Such is the overall and paradoxical setting laid by pranks of hot low winds and moist currents of the upper air. One of the strangest sights is to see a green mountain range come into view in the midst of this desolation. At certain elevations moisture is caught, sustaining oases on heights of the Northeast.

In times of prolonged drought men and whole families have to migrate. Many of them go into the States of Pará or Amazonas. Others move south by way of the São Francisco River into more fertile areas of Minas Gerais. Thousands crowd into the green coastal plain.

Inland an awakening also proceeds in regions long lost to public view of the outside world. My path on this trip is to the interior, and the time has come to start the long trek overland to the Straits of Magellan.





Roland Hall Sharp

Along Brazil's Northeastern Shores Ply the Colorful Jangadas

Top: The beach near Fortaleza in the State of Ceará, Northeast Brazil. The sailboat is a "jangada," formed of solid logs in a shaped raft that skims rapidly over the surface. The "jangadeiros" who man these strange craft are fishermen. Some go out at dawn and return at dusk: others stay out for several days. Lower left: In Fortaleza. Lower right: José Menezes Pimentel, Interventor of Ceará, appointed by President Vargas. The Interventor takes the place formerly held by elected Governors.

Tokyo Courts Chungking With 'Peace' Barrage

Japan attempts to coax rather than coerce China into role of puppet collaboration—Nipponese try to spilt foe by appealing to elements which might accept share in spoils of conquest.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 25 — The Japanese Government, in what appears to be a radical change in policy toward the Asiatic mainland, is courting the Chungking Government with a barrage of peace feelers, according to information reaching nonmilitary sources here.

It now appears that Tokyo is attempting to coax rather than coerce China into a role of puppet collaboration, it is reported.

Although many peace feelers have been somewhat similarly tendered Chungking from Tokyo, the latest efforts seem designed to split the Chungking Government by appealing to those elements who might be inclined to accept a share in the spoils accruing from Japanese conquests.

Eyes on Indies

Typical is a recent statement issued by the Japanese Board of Information which declares that the Tokyo Government is anxious to establish "good neighborliness and friendship" between Japan and China. The statement goes on to declare that the Japanese military operations against China were designed solely to forestall American and British attempts at aggression. "Chinese people are our friends and even the military forces under the control of Chungking are not our enemies," it continues.

Another officially inspired statement recently published rebaits the hook by inviting China to co-operate in developing the "vast storehouse toward the south," meaning the Indies.

Pointing out that before the war China was barred from immigration to the East Indies, the statement explains that if China and Japan worked together, China could work out a plan for moving at least a third of its population to these areas.

Coming on the seventh anniversary of the beginning of the Japanese military campaign against China, together with the latest military pressure being exerted toward China, this points toward a growing concern in Tokyo over the progress of the war.

The mounting pressure against the Japanese in its inner bases in the Pacific has caused considerable alarm in Tokyo and it is apparently felt that in order to meet this new grave threat from the Central and South Pacific, Japan must secure the rear as quickly as possible.

Japan Needs to Act

After seven years of war in China the Japanese are in a desperate need of bringing the campaign to some sort of stable conclusion. The Japanese not only need to meet the Allies' stated purpose of reaching Tokyo via the Chinese mainland but to assure overland communications and even possibly an escape route for those Japanese military forces which might some day be cut off in southeastern Asia.

If this objective cannot be attained through the force of arms, the Japanese apparently believe that it might be achieved through political persuasion and the offering of political sops.

Choosing of the time for such peace feelers is not entirely without reason. China faces a grave economic problem, particularly through the loss of the Honan food lands and growing inflation which have brought some prices more than 400 times above prewar levels.

Communists Cause Concern

The Chungking Government still views with alarm the potential strength of the Chinese Communist elements chiefly centered in the Fourth and Eighth Route Armies and feels compelled to back its political opposition with certain military forces which might otherwise be used to stem the present Japanese advances along the Hankow-Canton Railway.

The Japanese Government therefore feels that with China facing a new high in political, economic, and military problems, peace feelers might split the government and bring to the surface elements in Chungking with whom a negotiated peace might be possible.

War-Area Feeding Eased by Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—The problem of feeding liberated peoples in Europe, while admittedly a difficult one, is apparently coming at a time when the food situation is favorable from the standpoint of the United States and its Allies, according to the Guaranty Survey today.

In this country there have been several consecutive years of crop weather and bumper crops and this year is no exception, the Survey says, while supplies of food in storage have actually attained the largest volume in history.

Abroad, the reconquest of the Ukraine has taken some of the strain off Russia; the decline of the submarine menace has permitted the accumulation of stock piles, and command of the seas has enabled other Allied nations to assume a larger share of the burden.

The Guaranty Survey, published monthly by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, recalled that most of the food sent to Italy recently consisted of wheat and flour from Canada and Australia.

"Exaggerated ideas concerning the over-all shortage of food in Europe seem to exist in many quarters," it continued, "Extreme hardship has, of course, prevailed in certain limited areas.

"Factual studies of conditions in the various countries, however, indicate that the broad effect of the war has been to alter drastically the distribution of the food supply rather than bring about a sharp contraction in its aggregate amount."

The Survey recalled a study made recently by the Department of Agriculture in which the estimate was made that food consumption in continental Europe, exclusive of Russia, thus far during the war has been maintained at between 85 and 90 per cent of prewar levels.

From the standpoint of war relief, one of the most favorable developments of recent months in the American supply situation is the unexpected favorable progress of the wheat crop, with this year's output estimated at more than 1.1 billion bushels, the largest crop in history and 35 per cent greater than last year's harvest, it added.

On the whole, the Survey concluded, the food situation at the beginning of the Allied drive "warrants satisfaction, but not complacency," since the outlook is better than seemed probable a year ago, but not so much better as to justify any relaxation of efforts to attain maximum production of essential foods.

Ex-Internees Confirm Ruin Of French Communications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, July 25—Effectiveness of the intensive British-American bombardment of French communications is confirmed by British internees who have just arrived here from the Reich in connection with the latest war-prisoner exchange.

After a hazardous 14-day journey across France, the British report that the industrial areas of Dijon, Lyons, and St. Etienne are in ruins. At another place they said they were machine-gunned by low-flying United States aircraft, as permission to carry Red Cross markings on their train had been refused.

At Château Neuf du Pape, they reported that the bridge was destroyed just behind them, and at Avignon the bridge was destroyed immediately ahead of them.

At Nimes, the destruction was such they were disembarked in the middle of the night and taken 10 kilometers in lorries. At another point, they drew up 30 feet from a bomb crater, thanks to a last-minute warning from the Maquis.

French Flaunt Nazi Rules

All of the internees paid the highest possible tribute to the French people, particularly those who have been heavily bombed—for instance, in the Dijon area, where French railway workers defied armed German guards to play the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King," and again, at a village which must remain nameless, where humble French people boarded the train with secret hoards of food, including bread.

"Wherever we went, the indomitable spirit of the French people kept our own spirits up," said W. E. Bush, electrical engineer from a Paris-Amsterdam firm.

United States fighters machine-gunning the train flew so low, the British said, that one hit telephone wires and crashed and one coach was totally destroyed.

Most of the internees had spent more than four years in internment from camps as far apart as Holland and Silesia. On their arrival, they were given food, drink, and newspapers by the British colony here and everyone was allowed to send home a 24 word cable.

Germans Disembark

Meanwhile, the Germans were disembarking from the Drottningholm alongside and were expected to leave for the Reich in special trains.

A vast majority of the British internees had had appalling experiences. Miss James, former head of the Y. W. C. A. in Paris, had spent 2½ years in prison for allegedly helping a Canadian soldier escape in 1940, including seven months in solitary confinement, and in the final months sharing a cell with a couple of murderesses.

All along the route of the special train the French had risked imprisonment to supply milk for the four babies on the train, born during the internment, and the unanimous verdict was that from beginning to end the French people had proved themselves worthy of their own highest traditions, despite appalling suffering and losses.

New Red Cross Head Takes Over And He Finds There's Lots to Learn

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — Basil O'Connor strolled into American Red Cross headquarters yesterday, took over as "boss," sent three girls to Europe and then sat back to say:

"Gosh, there's a lot to learn here!"

Scurrying employees who seemed to know what they were doing were impressive and a little mysterious to President Roosevelt's former law partner, new Chairman of the A. R. C.

"I'm going to be busy just being a student with lots of home work," Mr. O'Connor told his first press conference as successor to the late Norman H. Davis.

His first job was signing certificates to send the three workers abroad. After that it was a steady round of "here's how we've been doing this, Mr. O'Connor."

The new Chairman said he would work on a full-time basis except for continuing his activities with the Warm Springs Foundtaion in Georgia. The unexpired term to which he was appointed ends Dec. 11.

As Chairman, he will supervise the work of 4,000,000 women volunteers, 10,000 trained workers with the troops here and abroad, and 50,000 nurses.

He said he would not do any work with his New York law office while in the Red Cross "for the duration," hasn't had a chance yet to speak to Mr. Roosevelt about the appointment which came by telephone from the White House, hopes some day to go abroad for a first-hand look at the A. R. C. work, and sees ahead "plenty of expansion" needed in foreign fields.

War for Plunder—Nazi Aftermath

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

ROME, July 25—The Germans carted off to Berlin many of Rome's richest art treasures, AMG officers reported after a survey of the Italian Capital. In addition, the Nazis committed senseless vandalism at Lake Nemi, 14 miles south of Rome, where two ancient galleys of the Roman Emperor Caligula were burned and a seventeenth century castle of the Colonna, owned by Princess Ruspoli of New York, was sacked.

The Future:

No one can put a broken egg together again, Humpty Dumpty opined sadly from firsthand knowledge.

The United Nations will have to prove that he was wrong.

In one way or another they will have to patch up the egg of European economy and art which the robber Nazis not only have broken but scrambled.

There long has been a military axiom that wealth makes for victories. The Germans reversed that saying. They saw to it that victories made for wealth.

Step by step with the advancing German armies, organized Nazi looters marched across prostrate Europe in the greatest campaign of planned plunder since Genseric and his Vandals sacked Imperial Rome.

Enormous Haul in Art and Gold

At the end of 1941 the German financial and industrial "haul" from the occupied countries was estimated at 45 billion dollars. In the succeeding 2½ years this stupendous sum probably has been doubled.

Gold seized alone totals at least $300,000,000.

According to the Board of Economic Warfare, the Nazi regime has transported to Germany from the overrun nations' machinery, war materials, and even garden tools and door hinges, while taking over whole industries at the rate of "tens of billions a year."

And Professor Amadeo Maiuri, Curator of the National Museum of Naples, says the Germans have carried away one of the richest collections of art ever seized by conquering army or barbarian horde.

Proof of how the Nazis intended from the beginning that plunder should be an integral part of their war policy can be obtained from the book, "Czechoslovakia Fights Back," published by the American Council on Public Affairs. In a paragraph dealing with German activities in Czechoslovakia in the period between the Munich agreement and the outbreak of hostilities, the book says:

"The Germans seized, as a matter of course, all the industrial and commercial concerns belonging to Czechs and Jews in the severed portions of the Republic. The greater part of the textile industry was concentrated in districts handed over, and a great deal of this industry was in Jewish hands. All this was seized without compensation. Czechs and Jews were robbed of all house property, all business and factory premises, usually by violence and often with bloodshed."

Seek Ways to 'Deloot' Part of Plunder

The postwar problem, as Lord Maughan, Britain's former Lord Chancellor, has said, is to find some way of "delooting" Germany—of getting back at least a part of this tremendous plunder.

Various ways have been suggested, although apparently no definite method has as yet been decided upon officially.

Lord Maughan believes every single bit of stolen property the Allies can recover should be returned without delay to the despoiled lands.

Other British authorities, including Viscount Cranborne and Lord Strabolgi, agree that the plunder should be returned ultimately, but want precautions taken to insure that the method of its return does not aggravate postwar distress throughout Europe.

In the United States, the Government has given much time and thought to the problem, as have numerous private and quasi-official groups.

The National Foreign Trade Council, for example, has been busy for more than a year laying plans to recover an estimated $5,000,000,000 for property representing the investments of 2,000,000 Americans looted or destroyed in Axis war zones.

Will Ferret Out Art Treasures

And as regards the recovery of objects of art, the American Committee for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe is planning to assign scores of experts to ferret out treasures which the Nazis have stolen and hidden. A similar program is envisaged by the Anglo-American Subcommission on Monuments, Archives, and the Fine Arts, headed by Sir Leonard Woolley.

Forcing the Nazi thief to surrender his loot will undoubtedly be one of the most formidable tasks of the reconstruction era. But it is a task whose accomplishment is demanded not only by justice, but by the future security of Europe.

The Junker general, Otto von Stülpnagel, made this all too plain recently when he declared in a memorandum on Prussian plans for the future:

"With the war booty which we have accumulated, the enfeebling of two generations of the manpower, the destruction of the industries of our neighbors and that which we can save of our own, we shall be better placed to conquer in 25 years than we were in 1939."

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,005,030
1944 volume to date	155,835,652
1943 volume to date	189,646,820

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.4	Prev. day	54.3
Month ago	55.5	Year ago	51.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Acme Steel 3	2	63	63	63	
Adams Exp .15e	7	12⅛	12	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	18	41	40¾	41	
Alaska Juneau	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	24	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	42	32⅜	31½	32⅛	+ ¾
Alleg pr pf	2	55¾	55⅝	55¾	+ ¾
Alleg LudStl .70e	3	27⅛	27	27	
Allen Indust ¾ag	4	13⅛	13	13	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	149	149	149	+1
Allied Mills 2e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	7	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102	102	102	
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	4	38¼	38	38	+ ⅝
Alpha P Cem ¾e	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Amal Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	
Am Airlines 1½g	1	74	74	74	+ ¾
Amerada Pet 3	4	106½	106	106¼	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	5	17	16⅝	17	+ ¾
Am Brake Sh ¾e	1	43	43	43	+1
Am Cable & Rad	124	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	92½	92½	92½	+1
Am Can pf 7 †	20	181	181	181	
Am Car & F 2½e	14	40⅜	39⅞	40⅝	+ ¾
Am Chain & C 2	2	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	60	118½	117¾	117¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	1	17	17	17	
Am Distil	4	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	31½	31½	31½	
Am European ¼e	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	2	4	4	4	
Am&FP S6 pf 3k	3	81	81	81	—3
Am&FPS7pf3½ak	5	91½	90	90	—2
Am&FP 2pf	29	211½	210¾	211¼	
Am Hide & Leath	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	73	73	73	— ⅜
Am Ice	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	1	8½	8½	8½	
Am Locomotive½e	10	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	90⅝	90	90	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	16	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½e	7	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	30	123	123	123	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	40	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	7	25⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	7	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+1
Am P&L $5 pf	6	46⅜	45⅜	46¼	+ ⅞
Am Rad&StS .20e	37	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	45	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅝
Am R Mpf 4½ †	230	72¾	72¼	72¾	— ¼
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	17	17	17	
Am Seating	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
Am Smelt & R 2	4	40½	40	40¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	20	158½	158½	158½	— ½
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	17	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
Am Stores ¾e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅝
Am Stove .90e	2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	42¾	42½	42¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	127½	127½	127½	+1½
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	162⅞	162¼	162⅞	+ ¾
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	
Am Tob B 3a	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	280	149¼	148¾	149¼	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½e	52	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	8	45⅞	45	45⅞	+1⅛
Am Wat Wks	25	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	1	88½	83½	83½	+1⅛
A Zinc L & S	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
AmZinc pref 3¾k	1	54½	54½	54½	
Anaconda Cop 1e	50	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
AnacanW&Cl½e †	310	31⅞	29⅞	31¾	+2
Anchor H-G .30e	6	27½	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	47	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	91	91	91	+ ½
Armour & Co pf †	4	107	106	106	— ½
Armstrong Cork½e	4	43	42¾	43	+ ¾
Artloom Corp .30e	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	4	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	110	104	103½	103⅞	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	40	99½	99⅛	99½	— ¼
Atch T&SF 4½e	13	69¼	67¾	69	+1½
Atch T & S pf 5	1	95	95	95	+ ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½e	6	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¾
Atl Refining ½e	4	31⅜	30¾	31	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ¾e	4	14	14	14	
Atlas Corp pf 3	3	55	55	55	+ ¼
Atlas Powd1¾e †	30	60½	60	60	+ ¼
Atlas Tack .80e	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Aust N prA3½k †	50	75	75	75	
Aviation Corp .10e	85	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	47	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	32	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅞
Bangor & Ar	3	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Bang&A pf6½ak †	10	65½	65½	65½	+1
Barber Asph	5	24	23½	24	+1⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	17⅛	16½	16¾	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	50	107	107	107	+ ½
Beech Airc 1g	4	93¾	93⅜	93¾	+ ¼
Beech Creek 2 †	20	34	34	34	
Belding-Hem .80	4	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	5	39⅛	39⅛	39½	+ ½
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	4	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅜
Best Foods 1e	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 3e	12	62¼	61¾	62¼	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	3	125	124½	124½	
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47⅞	47½	47½	
Blaw-Knox .30e	25	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale.675e†	200	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	8	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
BohmAl&Br 1½e	9	50½	50¼	50½	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+1⅛
Bond Strs 2	2	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
Borden Co .80e	3	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅝
Boston & Maine	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Braniff Airw .60	12	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Br 1	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
Briggs Mfg 2	12	36	35	35⅝	+ ⅞
Brklyn Un Gas ¾e	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	1	21	21	21	+ ½
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	11	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
Budd Mfg	57	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf †	90	163	180	183	+4⅝
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	80	67¾	67⅝	67¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	9	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	— ½
Bullard Co ½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	6	40¼	40	40¼	+ ½
Burling Mills .80e	1	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	12	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
Bush Term ¾4e	11	6⅜	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
Bush TB pf2¾ak †	30	47½	47	47	+ ½
Butler Bros .30e	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29½	29½	29½	
Byers AM Co 1.40a	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
Byron Jackson ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Calif Pack 1¾	3	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .40e	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
Can Dry GAle ½e	14	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+1
Canad Pacific h½e	35	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Cannon Mills 2	1	48	48	48	—1¼
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5	5	5	
Case Jl Co ¾4e	5	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+1⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ½
Celanese Cp 1-35†	9	35	34	34	+ ⅞
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	250	117½	117¾	117½	+ ⅜
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ¼
Celotex Corp 1½	9	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	340	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1⅔	8	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ½
Cent Rib pf 7 †	50	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ½
Cerro de Pas 2¾4e	3	35	34¼	35	+ ¾
Certain-teed Prod	77	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Certain-teed6pf †	860	97¼	92½	96½	+4
Chain Belt 1.40	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Checker Cab	1	41	41	41	+1⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	3	13⅜	13	13	
Ches & Ohio 3	16	46⅞	46½	46⅝	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill 3½pg	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	1	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 17ak	4	23	23	23	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .30e	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Chi No West	43	26¾	25⅝	26¾	+1½
Chi No West pf	21	63	62	63	+1⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Chi PT prpf2½ †	30	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	—1⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	16⅞	16	16	+ ⅜
Chrysler Corp 1½e	20	92¼	91¾	92¼	+ ¾
City I&F 1.20	15	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
City Invest †	10	62½	62½	62½	
City Stores	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Clark Equip 1½e	2	45	45	45	+1
Clev E Ill pf 4½ †	20	114¼	114	114¼	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	5	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅝
Cluet Peab 1e	2	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ½
Coca-Cola 3a	6	135¼	133	133	—2
Colgate-Plm ½pa	3	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼k †	50	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik ½e	3	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Iron	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	250	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Col & South 2pf †	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Columb Gas 1.20	11	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
ColumbCastA.80e	6	31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
ColumbCastB.80e	1	30½	30½	30½	—1⅛
Colum G&E .10e	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	91	91	91	+1
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	7	47¼	47	47	+ ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	9	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
Com Ed 1.40	10	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	280	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Com & So pf 2½2k	2	83¼	83	83¾	+1¾
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	26⅜	26	26	
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	30	57	56	57	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	4	4	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	34	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	6	107	106⅝	106⅞	
Cons Film Ind	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	12	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+1⅛
Cons Laund .60e	10	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cons Vultee 1¾e	16	14¼	13⅞	13¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	23	23¾	23	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
ConsumP pf4½ †	120	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ⅛
Container Corp¾e	15	26	26	26	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Cont Can ½e	11	40½	40	40¼	— ½
Cont Diam F .30e	4	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ½
Cont Motors .30e	65	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	7	20½	20¼	20⅛	
Cooper-Bess ½e	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl 80	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅝
Corn Prod 2.60	1	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	181	181	181	—1½
Cornell-D E .40e	5	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ¾
Coty Inc .15e	3	6¼	6	6¼	
Coty Interna †	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	7	25	24½	25	+ ¾
Crane Co pf 5 †	90	109	108½	108½	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Crosley Corp ½e	2	21	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ⅜e	5	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	11	54	53⅜	54	+1
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf	1200	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	13	15¾	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	4	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
Cuneo Press 1½	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	26	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	126	126	126	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright 3⅛g	25	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Cutler-Ham .70e	12	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Davega Stores .30e	1	10	10	10	
Davison Chem 1e	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Davt P&Lpf4½z †	10	112	112	112	
Deere & Co 2g	3	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	9	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+1⅛
Del Lack & West	20	83½	81¾	83½	+ ½
Detroit Edi .90e	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	80	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
Diam Match 1½2	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
Diam Match pf1½2	2	39	39	39	+ ½
Diamond T Motor ½e	7	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	14	33¾	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅝
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½2 †	20	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
Doehler D Cas¾4e	8	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
Dome Minos h1.60	4	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	6	53	52¼	52½	
Dow Chem 3	3	128	126¾	126¾	—1¼
Dow Chem pf 4	3	111⅜	111	111	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
Durhill Int	3	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp .40e	1	15½	15½	15½	
du Pont de N 2½2e	5	157	156¾	157	+2
duPont pf 4½2	1	127	127	127	+1
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Eastern Air L	2	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Eastern R M .20e	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166	166	166	— ¾
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
El Auto-Lite 1e	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
Electric Boat ¾4e	8	12	12	12	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	6	43¼	44	43	
Eng Pub Service	34	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	130	99	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
EPS$5½pf5½ †	250	101½	100½	100½	—1
Equit Off Bldg	1		¾	¾	
Erie R R ⅓2e	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1st ⅓2e	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
EurekaVCleaner⅓4e	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Evans Prod ¼4e	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4	4	4	
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	39	39	39	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅞
Farns Tel & Rad	34	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅜
Fed MotTruck .40	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
Federat D Strs1½2	3	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ¾
FedDStrs pf4¾4 †	50	100	100	100	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¼2e	6	22⅜	21¼	22⅜	+1⅜
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	49¼	49	49	— ¾
Firestone 1¼4e	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Firest T&R pf4½2	2	108	107½	108	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½2	1	42	42	42	
Flintkote .30e	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	150	48⅜	49⅜	48½	+1
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14¼	14	14¼	
Food Mach .70e	2	60	59	60	—2
FostWh6pf 1½2 †	210	23	22½	22¼	— ¾
Fruehauf Tra .80e	1	40½	39½	40½	+1¾
Frueh4½pf4½2 †	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Gabriel Co	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	25	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1½4e †	370	44½	42	43½	+1½
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
GenAmTrans 1¾4e	7	48	46¾	48	+ ½
Gen Baking .45e	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Cable	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	7	16	15½	16	+ ¾
GenCable pf5¾4k†	1	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	40	150¼	150	150	
Gen Elec 1.40	43	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	11	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	59	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1½e	70	62	61⅞	62	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129½	129½	129½	
Gen Out Ad ¼4e	23	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+1⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen PrintInk .20e	1	9	9	9	
Gen Pub Service	22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 1½e	7	26	25½	26	+1¾
Gen Real & Util	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	5	24	23½	24	+ ¾
Gen Shoe 1½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
GenSCastpf4½ak†	3	80	78½	80	+1½
Gen Tel 1.60	4	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R .80	12	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	10	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	105	105	105	—1
Goodrich BF 1e	12	50¾	50	50¾	+1¾
Goodyear T&R 1e	8	46⅝	46	46½	+ ⅞
Goth Hosiery ½pg	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
GraniteCstl 1.75e	11	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅝
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	23	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40e	6	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	14	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
Greyhound pf .55	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
Guantan Sugar	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½2e	7	53	52½	53	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	4	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	+ ¼
Hack Water 1½2	1	32	32	32	
Hack W pfA1¾4 †	30	52	52	52	+ ½
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .20e	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	30	110¼	110	110	—1
Hanna 4½4 pf	60	105	104½	105	+1
Harb-Walker 1	5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	82	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	60	105	105	105	— ½
Hecht Co .30e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Hercules Motor 1	9	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
HerculesPowder 1e	56	86⅜	86¼	86⅜	+ ⅛
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	4	120½	120	120	—1
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¾
Holland Furn 2	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Hollander&Son¾4e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Homestake Min	6	44½	44⅜	44½	— ⅜
Houd-Hers B ½2e	9	17	16⅜	17	+1
Household Fin 4	1	68⅞	68⅞	68¾	+ ⅜
Household Fpf5 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Houston Oil	19	12	11⅞	12	+ ¾
Howe Sound 2	4	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅝
Hudson & Man pf	7	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅞
Huc Bay M&S h2	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
HudsonMotor .20e	22	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	35	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	36	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ½
Ill CentralLL 4 †	60	61	61	61	
Ill Central pf	2	40	39⅜	40

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	11⅝	12¾
American Hardware Co	29	31
American Manufacturing	43½	46¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94⅜	..
American Optical	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	..
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	49½	52¾
Art Metal Construction	23⅞	25⅝
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	29¾	31¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	8⅝	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	1.80	2.10
Brown Co pf	33¼	36
Campbell A S Co Inc	6¾	7⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valvue Manufac	33⅜	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	17¾
Colonial Stores	18⅞	20¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	42	45¾
Dewey&Almy Chemical Co	27½	30
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	75	78
Durez Plastic Chemical	66¾	68¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	153⅜	171¾
Eastern Corporation	93⅛	105⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	197⅜	213¼
Exolon Co	99⅜	107⅜
Family Finance Inc	121⅜	131½
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¼	49¼
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	161¼	173¾
General Machinery	211¼	231½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	83⅜	93⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	51½	54½
Graton & Knight Co	83⅜	95⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90⅜
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34	36
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 ev pf	16¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7	8¼
Haywood-1Wakefield Co	31¼	33¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¼	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅞	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23
Landers Frary & Clark	36⅜	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6½	7¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	116½
Marathon Paper Mills	64¼	67½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¾
Merck & Co	39⅜	42¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	114⅜
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¼	50¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅞	25⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅛
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10⅛
Nashawena Mills	18⅞	20⅛
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¾	40¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅛	32⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14⅛	15⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	65¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	85¾	89
Nicholson File Company	35⅞	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34	37
Ohio Finance	9	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	42	45
Parker Appliance	11⅞	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅜	3⅞
Richardson Co	46	49
Rochester Telephone Co	147⅛	153¼
Saco Lowell Shops	33¼	35¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60¾	..
Sanford Mills	42¼	45¼
Submarine Signal Co	35½	38
Tampax Inc	57½	61¾
Time Incorporated	60¾	63⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Corp	71¾	76⅞
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123½	128½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82¾	86½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	291½	317¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¼
Warren Bros Class C	12⅞	14
West Point Manufacturing	43½	46½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	103¾	107¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	95¾	99¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117¼	121¼
General Water G&E $3 pf	48¾	51¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32¼	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105¼	109¼
Kansas P&L 4½s pf	103¾	107¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	93⅜	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¾	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	70¼	73¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	80¼	83¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¼	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¾	107¾
*Penn Power &2Light $7 pf	103	106½
Public Service Colo	26	27½
Public Service Ind	17⅝	19⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¾	114¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	106¾	110¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107	111
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¼	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅝	21⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Southwestern Public Service	15⅝	17
Tampa Electric Co	24¼	26¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 4 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	141⅜	151½

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	141¼	153¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	..
Brockton Gas Light	81½	93⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15½	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108½	..
Conn Light & Power	43¼	45½
Eastern Utilities Asso	22½	25½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13⅜	17⅜
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84¾	88¾
Hartford Electric Light	50¼	53
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16¼	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80¾	84¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17¼	18⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	35
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33¼	35
N E Power Assn 6 pf	59¾	61¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104½	108½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97	101
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41	43½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	39½	41¾
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	73¼	85¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	73¼	85¾
Springfield Gas Light	21¾	23¾
Western Mass Companies	22¾	24¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	18⅛
Amer Insur Newark (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¼	53¼
American Reserve	14¾	16¼
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	570	600
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅜
City of New York (1⅝c)	17	19
Connecticut General Life (1a)	49	51
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41¾
Federal (1.40)	45¾	49¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
FiremanFund(SF) (3)	86	90
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅞	13
Franklin Fire (1)	25⅜	27⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28¾	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	96½	101
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43	46
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (¼e)	13¾	..
Insurance Co North Amer (2½)	85¾	88¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅛	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68	71½
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	59¼	62¼
National Liberty (.20a	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Cas (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47½
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	14⅞
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅜
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6⅜
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48⅜	51¼
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅝	14½
Phoenix (2a)	82¾	86¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsur Cor New York (.075e)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	30¼
Revere (R) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St. Paul F & Marine (1.60)	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	116	121½
Standard Accident	58¼	62
Travelers (3a)	478	493
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅞	38⅞
US Fire (2)	47½	50¼
US Guarantee (1.60a)	72	77
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	35⅛

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23¼	24⅜
Bank of New York (14)	409	421
Bankers Trust (1.40)	51¾	54
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99	104
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	103¾	107¼
Chase National (1.40)	38¾	40¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	50¾	53
Commercial (1.60)	47⅜	49¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21¾	23¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	48⅛	50⅜
Empire Trust (3)	79	83
First National New York (80)	1660	1700
Guaranty Trust (12)	332	340
Irving Trust (.60)	15¼	16¼
Kings County (80)	1610	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51	53½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50⅞	52⅝
J P Morgan	244½	249½
National City (1)	36¾	38¾
New York Trust (3½)	96¼	100¼
Public (1½)	41½	44
Title Guaranty & Trust	10⅞	11¼
United States (60a)	1430	1475

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	51	53½
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25½	27¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	274	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Tr pf (.80)	16⅞	17⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	58	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	3.80	4.16
Amerex Holding	25.25	27.125
American Business Shares	3.69	4.04
Axe Houghton Fund	14.78	15.89
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.49	105.72
Boston Fund	17.65	19.19
Broad Street Investing	29.13	31.49
Bullock Fund	15.58	17.07
Canadian Investment Fund	3.10	3.80
Century Shares Trust	28.28	30.41
Chemical Fund	9.76	10.56
Christiana Securities Co	2650.00	2750.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.25	44.25
Dividend Shares	1.26	1.39
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.78	23.40
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.27	14.25
Equitable Invest Corp	31.00	33.33
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc.	19.04	20.51
Fund Investors Inc.	22.82	25.01
General Capital	34.08	36.64
General Investors Trust	5.49	5.92
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	7.14	7.85
Railroad Shares	3.69	4.07
Steel Shares	4.42	4.87
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.19	23.86
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst. Sec. Insurance Group	1.02	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.39	27.59
B-2	32.08	14.38
B-3	19.99	11.20
B-4	11.37	5.16
K-1	19.93	23.07
K-2	96.40	..
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	41.10	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	9.01	9.91
Manhattan Bond Fund	4.50	5.10
Maryland Fund	21.81	23.45
Mass Invest Tr	10.84	11.66
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.27	12.32
Mutual Invest	1.31	1.44
Nation Wide Voting	12.72	13.71
New England Fund		
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.58	7.24
Railroad	5.60	6.17
Railroad Equip	6.18	6.81
Steel	21.00	23.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.52	.57
Plymouth Fund Inc	14.07	15.13
Putnam Fund	6.82	7.27
Quarterly Income Shares	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec	109.00	..
Railway & Light Sec pf	3.36	3.69
Repub Invest Fund	93.04	94.92
Scudder Stevens & Clark	14.73	15.60
Spencer Trask Fund	42.16	45.31
State Street Invest	.75	.84
Trusteed Industry Shrs	16.82	18.46
Wellington Fund		

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.76	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.83	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.87	5.63
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.15	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1955	2.81	..
North Am Shrs 1956	2.70	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1958	2.37	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.39	..
S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.76	..
Blair & Co	3.00	3.375
First Boston Corp	31.125	33.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	19⅞	21
Piper Aircraft	1¾	2⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8⅛

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	111¼	110⅜	111¼	110½
2.00	Bos Edison	36⅜	36	36	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	68¾	68¾	68¾	68⅜
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	23	23	23	23
..	Bos & M pr pf	42	41	41	40¼
..	Bos & M st Apf	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
..	Bos & M st Cpf	7¼	7¼	7¼	8⅛
..	E MassSR pf B	72	72	72	71
	Bath Bak A	6½	6½	6½	6
	Hath Bak B	65c	65c	65c	75c
.50a	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
	Maine Cent pf	30	30	30	30¾
2.00a	Morgenthaler	54	54	54	55
.50a	Narr R Asso	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¾
	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1.20a	Torrington	31⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
2.00	Un Twist Drill	28	28	28	27½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	76¼	75¾	75¾	76½
1.20	United Carr	27	27	27	26

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Joins New Firm

© Bachrach

Warren R. Kershaw

Long identified with the insurance business locally, who has become associated with the firm of Boit, Dalton & Church of Boston. For the past 25 years Mr. Kershaw has been with the Boston branch office of the Aetna Affiliated Companies as superintendent of the fire insurance division.

Oil Operations Near Capacity To Meet Unusual Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The oil industry of the United States produced and refined more petroleum in the first half of 1944 than in in the like period of any other year, notwithstanding shortages of manpower and other serious handicaps, and it will further increase operations to new all-time highs in the latter half of this year, according to the midyear number of the Oil Weekly, just issued. For the peak demands of war have not yet been reached, the magazine stated, although they are being approached.

Coming months will bring some further increases in refinery runs and crude oil production as additional refining capacity, now nearing completion, is brought into use. There remains ahead, however, only limited work on finishing the refinery expansion heretofore scheduled, after which the refining capacity will represent for a considerable period a fixed ceiling on the demand for crude.

Increasingly Difficult

Providing enough crude oil to make full use of refining facilities henceforth will become an increasingly difficult problem, after having necessitated in recent months some special dispatching of certain grades of crude to certain refineries. Already, numerous oil fields are being produced at their full capacity or in excess of scientifically sound rates, and crude storage has been drawn upon steadily and heavily in the past few months.

There is not within the industry any general apprehension over the ability to provide as much crude as present and projected refining facilities can process, at least for the next 6 or 9 months. But evidently it will be necessary to take advantage of practically all of the limited excess producing ability which now remains among U. S. fields, while continued drawing on some fields at more or less damaging rates appears unavoidable.

At best, extreme scarcities of petroleum products by the end of the coming winter are taken for granted, if the war in Europe lasts that long. Current government-industry forecasts contemplate that stocks of all oils (crude and products) will be at least about 20,000,000 barrels lower on March 31, 1945, than they were at the end of March, 1944. At such level they would be critically low.

This situation in which the industry henceforth will be hard-pressed in meeting demands imposed upon it reflects not merely the mushrooming of oil needs under war stimulus but also the inability of the industry during the past 2½ years to carry on a normal volume of drilling, because of material and manpower shortages.

Production Records

In the first six months of 1944, United States crude oil production averaged 4,461,000 barrels daily, a new peak for the January-June periods and 542,000 daily or 13.8 per cent more than the 3,919,000 daily in the like period last year. The gain over the 3,687,000 daily for the first half of 1941, last prewar year for the U. S., was 774,000 barrels or 21 per cent. The rich fields of Texas, opened up from former conservative rates of production, have largely made possible this enormous expansion of production in the face of subnormal drilling.

Although production was increased as indicated, the heavy refinery requirements for crude forced withdrawal of approximately 13,000,000 barrels of crude from storage between Jan. 1 and June 30, an average of 71,000 barrels per day, and more recent weeks have brought further heavy drafts.

In response to the heavy demands for all products, crude runs to refinery stills averaged 4,444,000 barrels in the first half of 1944, a new record for the period. They were 751,000 barrels a day or 20 per cent above the runs of 3,693,000 daily in the first six months of 1943, which had been almost exactly the same as those in the like period of prewar 1941.

Total demand for all oils in the first half of 1944 averaged 4,794,000 barrels daily, an extraordinary increase of 559,000 barrels or 13 per cent over the 4,235,000 daily of the corresponding period last year, not considering imports in either year. The imports evidently show an even greater increase, but statistics on them are not being made public.

Exporting Nations Wheat Stocks Drop Over Half Billion Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Estimated wheat stocks in the four principal exporting countries were estimated by the Agriculture Department to have declined from 1,748,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1943, to 1,170,000,000 on July 1 of this year.

A review prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Relations Division of the department said the decline of 578,000,000 bushels is the greatest in any single year on record. It said the decline resulted from smaller 1943 wheat harvests in the four countries and from the demand for wheat for non-food purposes.

The division estimated the stocks for this year compared with those for last year were: United States 350,000,000 bushels and 620,000,000 bushels; Canada 375,000,000 and 626,000,000; Argentina 285,000,000 and 307,000,000, and Australia 160,000,000 and 195,000,000.

The review said virtually all of the decline occurred in the United States and Canada.

Controls Imposed On Prices of Pears

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has brought fresh pears under price control for the first time and said the action would result in retail prices about 20 per cent under those of last year.

The new prices are effective July 23 at country shipping points. The retail schedule will be put into effect shortly.

Up to Sept. 10, the highest retail price will be about 15 cents a pound, rising to a high of about 17 cents by next April, OPA said.

A maximum wholesale markup of 2.2 cents a pound is provided, OPA said, adding that ceilings for pears delivered to wholesale receiving points in California, Oregon and Washington will be determined by adding freight charges from the shipping point as well as protective service costs.

Research Director

Dr. Walter M. Mitchell

Appointed director of research for Mack Trucks, Inc. Before joining the Mack organization, Dr. Mitchell was chief metallurgist for the York Safe and Lock Company's special ordnance plant producing Bofors anti-aircraft guns for the United States Navy.

Am. Airlines Sees Big Savings in Plan To Buy Am. Export

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ralph S. Damon, general manager of American Airlines, Inc., told the Civil Aeronautics Board that the company's proposed acquisition of American Export Airlines, Inc., would save approximately $600,000 annually in operations, and open the way for cheaper transatlantic air travel after the war.

He testified at the opening of a hearing on the plan before two CAB examiners that his company would pay $3,000,000 to acquire 120,000 shares of export stock, representing 51.4 per cent of the capitalization.

Export now is controlled by American Export Lines, a steamship company, which must divest its interest under a CAB ruling that surface carriers may not own airlines.

John E. Slater, executive vice-president of the Export Airlines, said that Pan-American Airways, chief intervenor in the proceeding, had shown no interest in acquiring Export.

Export now has a temporary certificate for operations to Foynes, Ireland.

Mr. Damon said his line planned postwar jumping off ports at New York and Boston and subsequently from Chicago and Detroit.

He said the company would use a vast fleet of DC-6's, a type now in use as Army transport planes, and he said American's experience of the past 18 months flying for the Army and Navy gives it considerable foreign experience. He said that in May, 1944, American had 366 one-way transatlantic flights.

U. S. Allocates 780,000,000 Pounds Grass, Legume Seeds to United Nations

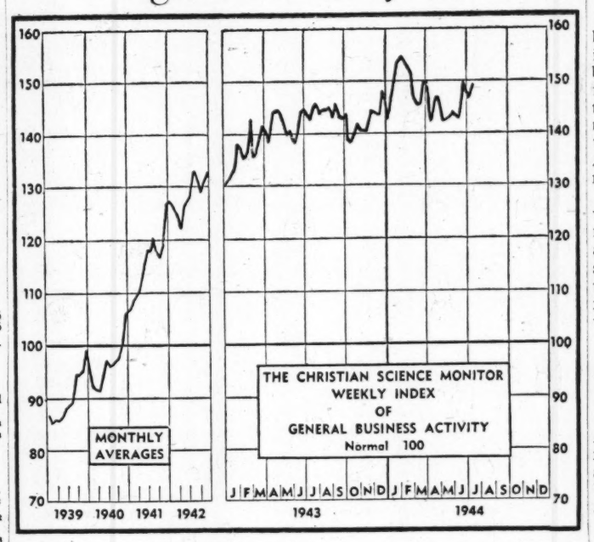
CHICAGO (AP)—The War Food Administration has allocated to the United Nations, friendly neutrals and liberated areas for the 12 months beginning July 1 about 35 million pounds of the 780-million-pound supply of grasses and small legume seed for forage crops.

Announcing the allocation, WFA said the supply of seeds for forage crops is several million pounds short of the estimated needs for the second consecutive year. Seeds for 1945 grain crops, the announcement added, appear in ample supply for all needs.

Percentages of some important hay and pasture seeds allocated for other than domestic use are: alfalfa, 3.6; red clover, 2.1; alsike clover, 6.2; Kentucky bluegrass, 7; meadow and tall fescue, 60; orchard grass, 62.7; redtop, 5.4; timothy, 16.3; vetch, 6.5; and Austrian winter peas, 4.7.

The United Kingdom and Russia have used millions of pounds of American field seeds since 1941, and had planned to use many millions this year in reclaiming lands, planting pastures and feed crops. WFA said in the event supplies permit, a larger portion of their requests, and requests of other Allies and friendly nations, will be met.

Monitor Index of Business Higher for July 15 Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced to 149.2 (prel.) for the week ended July 15, practically all of the previous week's loss. This compared with 147.3 for the week ended July 8 and 142.5 for the week ended July 17, last year.

The three components of the index showed gains for the week, recovering more than usual form the Independence Day closings. The miscellaneous freight carloadings series reached the best level in over four months. Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production continue their irregular sidewise course.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 15, 1944	July 8, 1944	July 17, 1943
Combined index	149.2	147.3	142.5
Bk debits outside NYC	184.7	181.8	169.4
Elec power production	130.9	128.9	132.3
Misc carloadings	131.8	131.2	125.8

High-Octane 'Gas' Control Tightened

WASHINGTON (AP)—Control of high-octane aviation gasoline and its components has been tightened by the Petroleum Administration for War and the Aviation Petroleum Products Allocation Committee with "directive 77," effective July 24, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davis announced.

"The increasing tempo of the war in the sky and the mounting military demands for high-octane aviation gasoline makes it necessary to have complete control of the manufacture, blending, transfer and delivery of finished aviation gasoline," PAW said.

August Milk Quotas Same As July; Cream Quota Cut

CHICAGO (AP)—Quotas limiting August sales of fluid milk and milk by-products will be the same as July, but the cream quota will be cut 15 per cent, the War Food Administration said today.

Dealers will be permitted to sell 100 per cent as much fluid milk as in the base period of June, 1943: 90 per cent as much milk by-products and 75 per cent as much cream. The cream quota was 90 per cent during July, the WFA explained, and the reduction reflects a nationally tight butterfat supply.

In the Southern states, cream and by-products quotas are combined and dealers are permitted to sell 85 per cent as much milk in the combined quota as they did in the base period.

Kaiser Plans Postwar Homes Of Fabricated Gypsum Sheets

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 — The Henry J. Kaiser shape of things to come in postwar days, more especially in the realm of private, prefabricated, cheap, and fireproof housing, took a more definite form here today. The key material in the model structure he envisions is gypsum—almost with a capital G.

Steel, which he makes in his Fontana, Calif. plant; magnesium, which he also produces; plastic cement for an exterior covering; and aluminum, which the Far West has learned how to make—all these things enter into the Kaiser calculations.

Free enterprise; no public funds involved; work possibilities for hundreds of thousands; trade with the Orient; competition with existing great gypsum companies on a price basis; more work always for the administrators and the artisans of the vast Kaiser domain—these are included in the plan.

Takes Over Gypsum Firm

Mr. Kaiser has talked of these things before. Today he announced that his "boys," meaning his own two sons and the group of fabulous young executives teamed with them in the Kaiser enterprises, are taking over management of the Standard Gypsum Company, a Pacific Coast concern which claims to control 500,000,000 tons of raw gypsum.

"Cheaper than frame construction—considerably cheaper," commented Gene Trefethen, Mr. Kaiser's right-hand man, as his principal expounded to a roomful of reporters on his postwar housing vision, "lower insurance," added Mr. Kaiser.

Steel joists, trusses, rafters, plasterboard panels, or whole sidewalls will be made in sizes that can be shipped. Roofing will be of any number of materials to conform to the general fireproof plan.

"Costs will be as much as 23 per cent less than in ordinary wood frame construction," contributed Sam A. Perkins, well-known Northwesterner, President of the former Standard Gypsum Company, publisher of several newspapers. The gypsum company has been reorganized as a Delaware company. Mr. Perkins is now a member of the board. "I wanted the Kaiser organization to take it over," he said, "and they have done so."

Will Spend Millions

Neither Mr. Kaiser nor Mr. Perkins would go deeply into the financial phase of the reorganization. "The Kaiser company is obligated to spend millions of dollars," Mr. Kaiser said.

The present plan does not include the delivery of completed houses, ready to occupy, on a given lot, F. O. B. some place or other, "not at this time," said Mr. Kaiser, and his righthand man wagged his head knowingly.

The Kaiser Engineering Department wants six whole floors of an office building "the boss" has just bought in Oakland. "When they want that much space you can know they have a lot of things to work out," Mr. Kaiser said. At present there is no "model house," except on paper.

The new partners in gypsum look to the whole Pacific Coast and to the Orient for their market. There is a market for 100,000 tons of gypsum each year in the Orient right now if it could be supplied, Mr. Perkins said. His company has ships to take it there when the war ends, he added.

What will the Orient use for money in the buying of gypsum after the war? someone asked.

Great Britain Cited

"Just recall that Great Britain, after the Napoleonic Wars, without funds and confronted by the greatest obstacles, built the

Sports News

Nelson Tops McSpaden By Five Strokes

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP) — The most intense competitive rivalry in golf is found in the stroke-by-stroke record this season of Harold "Jug" McSpaden and Byron Nelson. Their remarkable scoring has given them the strongest monopoly on titles in the game's modern history.

In 52 rounds of tournament play, only five strokes separate the two pros—Nelson with a total of 3,613 and McSpaden with 3,618.

Nelson has clipped 94 strokes off par to average 69.50 per round; McSpaden has beaten par by 89 strokes for a 69.57 average. Out of their reach, however, is the coveted Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy for low scoring, which has been retired for the duration.

Utah Open

Nelson's poorest 72-hole aggregate was a five-over-par 289 for sixth place in the Philadelphia Inquirer invitational last month. Jug's worst showing was 288 for fifth place in the same meet. McSpaden was 17 under par with a record-breaking 271 to win the Utah Open Sunday—his best record of the season. Nelson was second with a 15-under-par 273—also his best this year.

Nelson made up most of the strokes on his Philadelphia rival when he won the New York Red Cross tournament last month with a 13-under-par 275, while McSpaden finished sixth with 286.

But which of the two rightly deserves to be known as the No. 1 golfer of the year? They still have four major tournaments to go on the summer circuit—richest in golf history—the National P. G. A., the Tam O'Shanter and the Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas, opens.

Titles Won

On the basis of number of titles won and amount of war-bond earnings, McSpaden has an edge over his Toledo opponent. Jug has finished first five times, second four times and third twice. Nelson has won three titles, placed second six times and third twice. The former has accumulated $19,650 in war bonds, maturity value—an amount which surpasses the all-time money winning record of $19,534 by Sam Snead in 1938. Nelson has bagged $16,841 in bonds.

The war, of course, has limited the fields. But even if golf were of pre-war caliber it is questionable that any golf team would be able to match the work of the McSpaden-Nelson combine in winning a total of nine championships in 14 meets, including the Minneapolis Golden Valley best-ball title which they captured as a team by knocking 64 strokes off par in seven rounds.

Bomar, Flesch Team Bowling This Week

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP) — Bill Flesch and Buddy Bomar, national match game doubles bowling champions, aren't resting on their laurels during the summer season.

They will compete in their fourth 15-game match this week end, returning to Chicago after winning matches against doubles teams in Detroit, Kansas City and St. Louis. They also have games booked in several other cities during the summer.

In their match against Mel Schwoegler and Sergeant Ed Easter of Madison, Wis., their title will not be at stake, but they'll be shooting for a $1,000 purse.

Guy Bush Ready

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 25 (AP)—After being out of baseball the past four years, Guy Bush is going to try a comeback with the Chattanooga Lookouts.

The veteran National League pitcher, who said he had been working out with the Chicago Cubs and White Sox for the past two weeks, declared: "I'm ready for relief hurling now and will be ready to start in a week or 10 days."

All-Stars Added

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—The college all-star squad which meets the Chicago Bears at Dyche Stadium Aug. 30 today was increased to 14 players with the selection of W. C. (Dub) Wooten, end and co-captain on the 1943 University of Oklahoma team, and William Aldworth, former Minnesota tackle. The collegians begin practice for the charity contest on Aug. 12.

National League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games behind				
	St. Louis	61	24	.718
13½	Cincinnati	48	38	.558
14	Pittsburgh	46	37	.554
20½	New York	42	46	.447
23½	Philadelphia	37	47	.440
24½	Chicago	35	47	.427
26	Boston	36	51	.414
26	Brooklyn	36	51	.414

Results July 24

St. Louis 7, Boston 1.
New York 5, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 12, Pittsburgh 7.
One game postponed.

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games behind				
	St. Louis	52	41	.559
2½	New York	47	41	.534
4	Boston	47	44	.516
4½	Cleveland	47	45	.511
5½	Detroit	46	46	.500
7½	Chicago	41	45	.477
8½	Washington	42	48	.467
11½	Philadelphia	39	51	.433

Results July 24

St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
Cleveland 10, Washington 1.
Detroit 1, Philadelphia 0.
New York 11, Chicago 5.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2195
and Braves Field 81a 9600

Marion-Miller Argument Wages Among Ball Players

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the prewar Doerr-Gordon argument in the American League, the Marion-Miller debate has become an almost daily debate in National League dugouts. But after having watched the elongated Marty Marion in the recent Braves-Cardinal series, Bostonians, at least, should be convinced that the Red Bird has finally caught up with his more experienced Cincinnati rival.

As the champion Cardinals were taking three out of four from our Braves, 7-1 in the final yesterday behind Ted Wilks, this long and lanky Marion fellow looked like the greatest shortstop of the modern era, at bat as well as in the field.

Called Octopus

Towering as he does better than two inches over the six-foot level, Marion reaches for high balls that a majority of shortstops could not get, and that includes the smooth-operating Miller. Ball players in the N. L. have not nicknamed the Cardinal star "Octopus" without reason. He stabs to his left and he stabs to his right, and that arm is aimed by the eye of a marksman. Cardinal pitchers should take him out to dinner every night in the week. He saves them many a game.

Ball players say, too, that Marion is a better hitter than Miller and the Red Bird surely looked it yesterday in getting three doubles facing Jim Tobin. Marty normally lacks the power of his Cincy rival, but his hits seem to be more timely.

Another paramount point which usually arises in the Marion-Miller argument involves temperament. In this respect, Marty has it all over Eddie. At least, so say the ball players.

Reds in Hub

However, the Miller boosters' club has a chance to strut its stuff beginning today, as the Reds opened a four-game Allston series with the Braves. Tomorrow the teams stage a War Relief Fund doubleheader, one of those days when the players, scribes and everybody except the ground help and ushers pay to get in.

Bob Coleman today shook up his infield, a circumstance brought about by the departure of the popular Connie Ryan, who at 7:30 this morning became one of Uncle Sam's sailors. The gang said so-long to Connie yesterday. He is one swell boy and this year has developed into a top-flight infielder and hitter. A regular job awaits his return.

Incidentally, at least one Cardinal was glad to leave town. Stan Musial, the league batting champ, got just one hit in 18 trips against Coleman's pitchers. Just the same, young Stan is bad news any time he walks to the plate.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox did all you can expect of a touring ball club—they split a four-game series at St. Louis . . . Therefore, as they moved into Detroit today, the Sox sported a good four and four record on this western trip . . . Bobby Doerr this morning paced the A. L. with a .337 batting average, 70 runs scored, 116 base hits and 13 homers . . . The Braves are in a familiar difficulty—they cannot score runs.

* * *

Bob Coleman said yesterday that although he wasn't sure, he thought that Warren Huston would replace Connie Ryan at second base and Chuck Workman would go to third . . . When Whitey Wietelmann gets back, however, Dee Phillips may replace Workman, who is strictly an outfielder, regardless of what your scout reports . . . Note that only 9,072 turned out for last night's arc light game at Brooklyn . . . Watch the Cleveland Indians . . . They are on their way up.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Milwaukee, getting ready for tomorrow's American Association all-star game, erected 2,000 outfield seats to take care of the "all-for-charity" crowd which will see the loop-leaders meet the pick of the other seven clubs . . . To aid the buildup, V. P. Mike Heath asked the other executives to mail pictures of their players for the all-star squad . . . St. Paul sent in two photos—and with them a bill for $2.

* * *

Do you know dept.

No. 1 — What player went through 23 complete major-league seasons and was never hit by a pitched ball?

No. 2—Which club is the "baby" member of the American League?

(Answers at end of column—but no fair peeking.)

* * *

It's a man's world: Dorris Toler, Penn State's freshman miler, has asked the courts to change his first name to "Dick." . . . The other day center fielder Paul Douglas helped extend a New Orleans losing streak by letting a fly ball get away for a triple—a ball Manager Lafayette Fresco Thompson thought he should have caught in his hip pocket . . . Two innings later, a Pelican hoisted a foul into the stands, and a spectator leaped up to make a tasty catch . . . Thompson raced from the coaching line into the stands and wrung the spectator's hand . . . "Nice catch, nice catch," he yelled. "Would you mind coming out early tomorrow and showing Douglas how you did it?"

* * *

John P. Carmichael, Chicago Daily News: Dizzy Dean as a broadcaster is tickling his listeners' ribs with this one: When a pitcher starts going haywire, either through wildness or throwing base hits, Dean chirps over the mike: "You can stick a fork in him,—he's done."

* * *

Marine Pvt. Bud Long, the only four-sport athlete left at Penn State, is beating the drum in the Navy V-12 band . . . Five Army teams have entered the 1944 national baseball tourney at Wichita to decide the semi-pro title . . . Pauline Rugh, who coached the Bell High School team at Salina, Pa., to no football victories last year, is now Mrs. Wenroy Smith and has given up coaching.

Answers to baseball questions: No. 1—Cap Anson, 1875-1897; No. 2—The New York Yankees.

Jane Kittleson To Compete This Year

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 25 (AP)—Jane Dillard Kittleson, 23-year-old national 100-meter breaststroke champion who said she was going to quit after last year's meet, has changed her mind. She'll be around for the national outdoor championships in Kansas City, Aug. 18-19, and she's counting on another record.

Mrs. Kittleson holds the national record for the 100-meter breaststroke, 1:24.3 set last year, and also has the world mark for the 100-yard breaststroke, 1:16.6.

"She can do better than that now," says S. L. (Pop) Dillard, her father-coach. "She breaks that every time she swims it."

Young Ross Given The Flying Cross

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, July 25

Air Force Headquarters announced last night the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flight Lieut. A. S. Ross of Brookline, Mass., son of Bruin manager Art Ross.

The citation read: "This officer has participated in a very large number of sorties, including attacks on enemy airfields, shipping, railways, and mechanical transport. He is a skillful and courageous pilot, whose determination to press home his attacks, often in the face of intense antiaircraft fire, has been most praiseworthy. In air fighting, Flight Lieut. Ross has destroyed two enemy aircraft."

Bobby Doerr Still Tops In Batting Race

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox and Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers were the men to beat for the major league batting crowns today as they rounded the 14-week pole with comfortable margins.

Doerr, hitting .337, passed team mate Pete Fox during the week and opened up a 19-point gap on Dick Siebert of the Athletics who took over the American League runnerup spot. Fox was third at .317 in averages including night games of July 24. Thurman Tucker of Chicago, the early season pace-setter, skidded into a fifth place tie with Bob Johnson of Boston at .313.

Walker zoomed past Stan Musial of the Cardinals, who led him by three points a week ago, and went out front by 16 degrees with a .357 average. Johnny Hopp of the Cards skipped from sixth place to third at .322. The 10 leading hitters in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Walker, Brooklyn	88	333	48	119	.357
Musial, St. Louis	87	340	63	116	.341
Hopp, St. Louis	77	267	56	86	.322
Medwick, New York	79	305	45	98	.321
Weintraub, N. Y.	77	259	44	83	.321
Hughes, Chicago	69	276	47	88	.319
Galan, Brooklyn	89	332	52	106	.319
Holmes, Boston	89	360	53	111	.308
Ott, New York	83	292	70	89	.305
Dallessandro, Chi.	76	223	28	67	.300

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Doerr, Boston	91	344	70	116	.337
Siebert, Philadelphia	75	274	32	87	.318
Fox, Boston	69	284	42	90	.317
Hostetler, Detroit	76	241	38	76	.315
Johnson, Boston	81	288	66	90	.313
Tucker, Chicago	68	256	32	80	.313
Cullenbine, Cleveland	92	354	67	110	.311
Carnett, Chicago	63	233	31	72	.309
Boudreau, Cleveland	87	346	58	104	.301
Estalella, Phila.	82	303	29	91	.301

Pro-Amateur At Ogden Taken By Nelson, McHugh

OGDEN, Utah, July 25 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, teamed with Tommy McHugh, Jr., 18-year-old son of a Salt Lake City pro, to win the $500 Ogden pro-amateur golf tournament with a best-ball score of 59.

Nelson, who placed second in the Utah Open behind Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia, shot a 65 on the par-70 course. McSpaden, with a 72, finished out of the money here.

Each pro played with three amateurs. Nelson and Larry Chatterton of Salt Lake City tied for second with Leonard Ott of Denver and Clare Emery of Salt Lake City, shooting best-ball 63's.

Three teams deadlocked for fourth with a best-ball of 64. They were Toney Penna of Dayton, Ohio, and Ray Goates of Ogden; Ott and Ray Bradford of Salt Lake City, and Nelson and George Eccles of Ogden.

Nelson won $267.50, Ott $112.50 and Penna $25.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Martin Marion, Cardinals — Paced St. Louis to 7-1 victory over Boston with three doubles for perfect day, scoring two runs and driving in one.

Mickey Rocco, Indians—Batted in five runs with two doubles and triple in four at bats as Cleveland walloped Washington, 10-1.

Mike Kreevich, Browns—Collected triple and single, belting home three runs and scoring one of St. Louis' 6-5 edge over Boston.

Dizzy Trout, Tigers—Blanked Philadelphia with four singles for 1-0 win, sixth straight triumph and 14th of season.

Dixie Walker, Dodgers—Clouted two-run homer as Brooklyn scored nine runs in seventh inning of 12-7 victory over Pittsburgh.

Phil Weintraub, Giants—Batted home two winning runs for New York in 4-run rally to top Chicago, 5-3.

John Lindell, Yankees—Led 16-hit attack on three Chicago hurlers, collecting homer, triple and two singles in 11-5 New York triumph.

Better Each Round

SALT LAKE CITY, July 25 (AP)—Walter Cosgriff, Salt Lake City amateur, might have won the Utah Open golf championship if they had played a few more rounds.

Cosgriff shot 77, 76, 75, 74, getting one stroke better each round.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 24

International League
Jersey City 4-4, Buffalo 1-9.
Montreal 7, Syracuse 2
Newark 4, Rochester 1
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3
Louisville 9, Columbus 6.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 4.

Eastern League
Hartford 6, Wilkes-Barre 5.
Williamsport 6, Binghampton 5.
Albany 5, Scranton 4.
Elmira at Utica, postponed

Southern Association
Little Rock 5-10, New Orleans 2-3.
Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 6, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 15, Mobile 8.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League
Batting—Doerr, Boston, .337.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 70.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 62.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 116.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 27.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-2, .833.

National League
Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .357.
Runs—Ott, New York, 70.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 64.
Hits—Walker, Brooklyn, 119.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 30.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home runs—Ott, New York and Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen bases—Ryan, Boston and Lupien, Philadelphia, 12.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 8-1, .889.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

In Lighter Vein

Service Ribbons

Suggested awards for the brave girls on the home front:

Purple Heart—to the girl who meets, one evening at the canteen, a real Prince Charming, tall, dark and handsome and, oh, so attentive, only to hear him say, "And this picture is my wife and kid."

Campaign Ribbon—U. S. O. Theater of Operations—to the girl who bravely approaches that solitary serviceman sitting on the divan, only to hear him say, "Listen, sister, if I wanted to dance I'd be dancing."

Victory Ribbon, World War II—to the girl who gets stuck with the quiet corporal, discovers he's a perfectly swell guy, and hears him say (and mean it), "And I had to be drafted to meet you!"

—She Magazine.

His Interpretation

Poetic Hiker (to farmer): "And does this glorious setting sun mean anything to you?"

Farmer (mopping his brow): "I'll say it does. It means I can eventually unhitch the horses and go home."—Exchange.

Explained

The other day a couple that had lived 20 years in one house puzzled the community by moving into the house next door. The wife was asked about it.

"Well," she replied, "Jim says it's the gypsy in us."

Daily Anecdote

The Modest Giver

Among the friends of Walt Whitman who contributed financial assistance to the poet in his poverty-filled years was an admirer named George Childs. Childs was a thoughtful, discreet giver, and took great pains to avoid hurting the pride of the humble, simple-natured poet. How well he succeeded may be surmised from this incident.

Calling at Whitman's little house in Camden, a friend inquired solicitously, "Well, Walt, how goes it this winter?"

"All right," answered the poet, "I'm at work now. I'm in the employ of George Childs. He pays me fifty dollars a month."

"You at work!" exclaimed the other in surprise. "May I ask what is your occupation?"

"Why, I ride the cars," replied Whitman. "I fall into conversation with drivers and conductors, and find out which of them have no overcoats, and guess at their size and notify Childs. Then he sends them overcoats. It's not hard work."

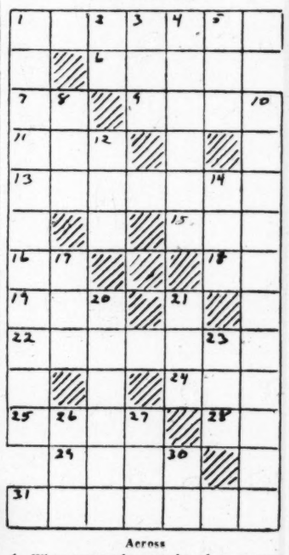
The poet was silent for a moment. Then he added thoughtfully, "And then, you know, it helps Childs along."

A Verse for Today . . .

Speak evil of no man. . . . For we ourselves also were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived.—TITUS 3:2,3

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

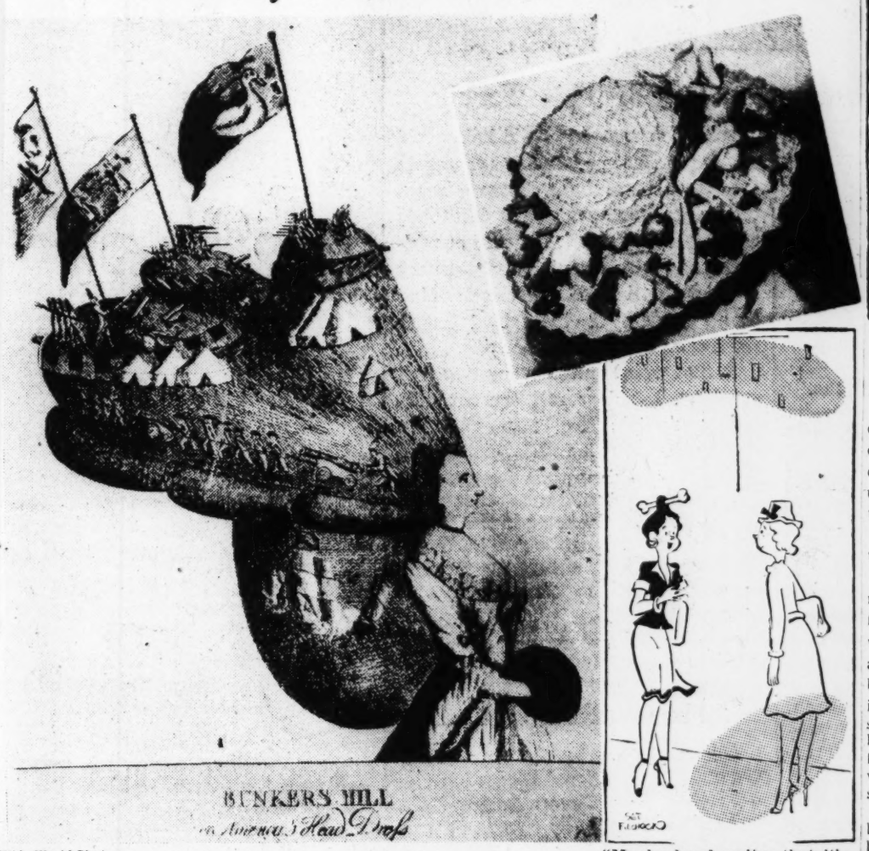
1—Who composed opera based on a comedy by Shakespeare?
6—The Ust-Urt plateau separates what sea from Caspian Sea?
7—Gross ton (abbr.).
9—What Dutch seaport is an important market for cheese to which it gives its name?
11—Possessed.
13—Whose work is the painting "Dido Building Carthage"?
15—What was nationality of Modest Moussorgsky (abbr.)?
16—In what State was Daniel Webster born (abbr.)?
18—Depart.
19—What is name of a Portuguese territory in India?
22—An umpire is what?
24—Who was a Biblical high priest?
25—"——— and All" is an Emerson poem.
28—Symbol for masurium is what?
29—What American naturalist, explorer, and author was born in Scotland?
31—Who is author of "Mitch Miller"?

Down

1—What bird sings round "Bendemeer's stream"?
2—Symbol for calcium is what?
3—Native metal.
4—What appeared in Jacob's vision?
5—Wing.
8—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
10—Who are the natives of "Ozark State"?
12—Arid.
14—If you bought a Wilton, would it be a hat, rug, or urn?
17—What mountain marked the boundary of Edom?
20—What is used by Chinese in computation?
21—Devoured.
23—What is an ornamental, deciduous tree, native to Northern Hemisphere?
26—Candlenut tree.
27—What do you call a dramatic production that conspicuously succeeds?
30—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Milady's Bonnet—Or Is It?



Wide World Photo

Hat designers, as you can well see, are not bound by any set rule of procedure. They can whip up an entire battle scene as in the above satirical print entitled "Bunker Hill, or America's Head Dress" and issued in 1778 (incidentally, this idea scoops the current trend toward "oversize" hats by a few years), or then again the designer may lean toward a slightly less conservative side and display miniature reproductions of the vegetables in one's Victory Garden as evidenced in the picture on the top right. Skeptical readers can rest assured that this model was plucked from a neighboring hat rack and photographed—as is. Cartoonist Sergeant Filchock has his own quaint ideas on the subject as revealed in the cartoon on the right.

Today's Quotation

Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward let us range.
Let the great world spin for ever down
the ringing grooves of change.

TENNYSON

"My husband writes that it's the rage where he's stationed!"

Brevities

A heraldic expert says our N. C. O.s' stripes are upside-down and the American ones correct. As if it matters, when armies march on their stomachs.—Punch(c).

A three-day grand council in Berlin breaks up with the Führer saying, "And one more thing, boys. Please stop referring to the place in Berchtesgaden as a 'retreat.'"—Detroit News.

Milkmen, don't keep those bottles quiet. They're as good as a couple of alarm clocks, of which there are all too few at this time.—Milwaukee Journal.

Helping Our Allies

Birmingham, Ala.

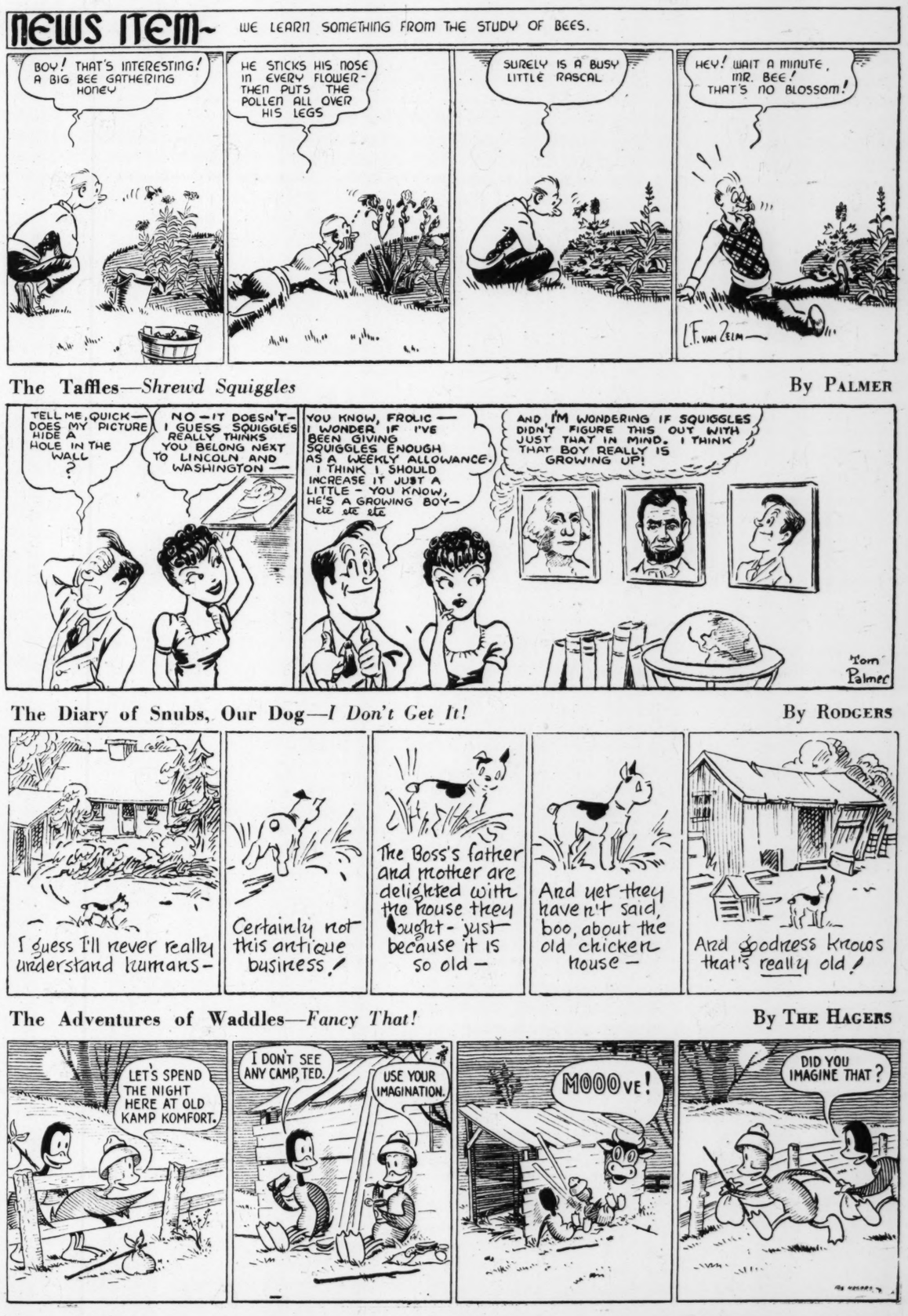
There are a number of French cadets stationed in an Alabama camp. They often come into this city on week-ends. Late one Saturday afternoon, one of them entered a small book store.

"I wish to bend a book," he told the clerk.

Puzzled at first, the young lady noticed that he was carrying a flat package, and realized that he was simply mixed up on his verbs, and really wanted to have a book bound. He said he must have it back on Wednesday, and it seemed to be very important to him to get the work done. He finally confided to the clerk that it was to be a birthday gift for his sweetheart.

The small retail establishment had no connections with the bookbinding business, but the clerk was eager to help the young Frenchman. She began telephoning the bookbinders listed in the directory. As it was late, several were already closed. At another she was told that it would be "impossible" to have a book bound between Saturday and Wednesday. Finally, she reached the last one on the list, a dealer who specified "Quantity Production." The owner of the business happened to answer the telephone. He said that although he had already stayed overtime and was just ready to leave, he would be glad to take care of such a situation, and would wait until the young man came, so that he might select his own binding.

The clerk drew a map of the few blocks the cadet would have to traverse. He smiled gratefully, as he thanked her, and hurried out to meet the binder.


NEWS ITEM— WE LEARN SOMETHING FROM THE STUDY OF BEES.
BOY! THAT'S INTERESTING! A BIG BEE GATHERING HONEY
HE STICKS HIS NOSE IN EVERY FLOWER— THEN PUTS THE POLLEN ALL OVER HIS LEGS
SURELY IS A BUSY LITTLE RASCAL
HEY! WAIT A MINUTE, MR. BEE! THAT'S NO BLOSSOM!
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Shrewd Squiggles* By PALMER

TELL ME, QUICK— DOES MY PICTURE HIDE A HOLE IN THE WALL?
NO—IT DOESN'T— I GUESS SQUIGGLES REALLY THINKS YOU BELONG NEXT TO LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON—
YOU KNOW, FROLIC— I WONDER IF I'VE BEEN GIVING SQUIGGLES ENOUGH AS A WEEKLY ALLOWANCE. I THINK I SHOULD INCREASE IT JUST A LITTLE— YOU KNOW, HE'S A GROWING BOY— etc etc etc
AND I'M WONDERING IF SQUIGGLES DIDN'T FIGURE THIS OUT WITH JUST THAT IN MIND. I THINK THAT BOY REALLY IS GROWING UP!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Get It!* By RODGERS

I guess I'll never really understand humans—
Certainly not this antique business!
The Boss's father and mother are delighted with the house they bought—just because it is so old—
And yet they haven't said, boo, about the old chicken house—
And goodness knows that's really old!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fancy That!* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

They Are Not Prisoners

Public discussion of the treatment and behavior of the Italian labor battalions employed at a score of American ports of embarkation on both coasts is invariably colored by a misunderstanding of their status. These men are no longer prisoners of war and it is incorrect to so describe them. They are co-belligerents and technically have the same status as any Allied soldiers. This is a War Department policy and it seems a wise one.

When the Italian Government capitulated, under the terms of the armistice its fighting forces were turned over to the Allies. The Italian Army—that part of it under its Government's control—now fights beside the Americans, British, Poles, and French for the recovery of its homeland. With Italy no longer an enemy, its soldiers in United States prison camps were given the opportunity to pledge allegiance to the United Nations and become members of the armed forces.

Those who took the oath have been outfitted in United States Army uniforms, with the distinguishing word Italy on the shoulder. They serve under their own officers, but are under the control of the American Army. Wisely the Army decided not to arm the Italians for the present but to allow them to replace military labor battalions which have gone overseas. They are paid 80 cents a day—most of which is held in reserve until their return to Italy—and they are housed and fed just as American soldiers are. They perform a useful work in the Allied cause in a stringent labor market, and hoodlums who annoy them should be subjected to civil discipline.

Trouble-making by a group of recalcitrants, partly the result of abuse and attacks by local residents, has caused the loss of 1,000 workers in the port of Boston alone. Some of the Italians have misunderstood their status, others have rebelled at restricted liberties and hours of work. In every case, trouble-makers and those who follow them lose their privileges, revert to the status of prisoners of war, and are sent back to the stockades.

These Italians, whom the Army takes on trips or whom local societies entertain, are not being coddled any more than any group of servicemen at a USO might be said to be coddled. With a very few exceptions, the men are well behaved. There is nothing to fear from them, for they are under strict military discipline. Simple justice demands that they be given an opportunity to serve the Allied cause without interference from groups or individuals who may feel that the Italians are taking their jobs, or whose prejudice is racial. They are entitled to fair play.

Criticizing Montgomery

General Montgomery is resuming his attack southeast of Caen under a drizzle of criticism almost as dampening as the fog that grounded his air support and the rain that mired his tanks just as he was about to exploit his breakthrough. Much of this criticism is unjustified.

Montgomery is cautious, it is true; but this caution has paid off before and we believe it will again. Montgomery fights very much on the American pattern.

It is not the American way in war to take long chances on shoestrings, romantic as such things may sound, and the early days of this war in the South Pacific notwithstanding. The American way is to build up unquestioned superiority in men and materials and to strike with overpowering strength. The latest attacks on Guam and Tinian in the Marianas are an illustration.

Montgomery understands, perhaps better than any other general this war has brought forward, how to use the implements of mass production.

His difficulty in Normandy, aside from weather that finds men wearing overcoats and long underwear this late in July, has been a terrain unsuited for machine-age war. The front has been narrow, limiting by sheer saturation the number of men and guns each side might employ. It has been a natural tank trap.

These are the problems, but seldom has there been an ideal battleground. Generals must adapt their strategy and tactics to fit changing circumstances. If Montgomery has laid down a bunt where we expected at least a two-bagger, we may still find it fits into his scheme.

In the meantime, the fight in the opposition's dugout will bespeak to Monty a special present reason for speed in getting a hit.

Out of This World

In that strange and lurid half-world where there are no lethal gas chambers for mass executions, where robot bombs are unknown, and no dull thuds and muffled screams are heard at midnight, and where the heaviest artillery is a pop bottle, and the closest thing to a "casualty" is the fabled grandmother on a double-header day. . . .

In that weird and puzzling world of sunshine, hot dogs and the seventh-inning stretch, we say—and we shouldn't because here it is scarcely the end of July and no time for climbing out on the end of limbs—that from where we sit it looks as if the World Series might be fought out in St. Louis.

The Cards look super; the Browns look good; but the Yankees are still in there pitching.

Thought you might like this brief report from that other world.

Basis for Disagreement

The first move by the new Polish Committee of National Liberation vis-à-vis the Polish Government-in-Exile in London is shrewdly chosen. It proposes border adjustments which would help to build a strong Poland, and which would help make Germany incapable of future aggression. But it also challenges the authority of the London group by claiming as its own source of authority the Polish constitution of 1921.

There can be little doubt that the new Polish Committee has had Russian inspiration as well as support. And the Committee's statement ignores the fact that the London Poles enjoy the diplomatic recognition of both Washington and London. But neither the United States or Britain is in a good position to protest an arrangement which Russia may deem necessary to prosecution of the war, and which may be said to stem from considerations similar to those which led the United States and Britain to entrust French administration to Anglo-American authority rather than to General de Gaulle.

From the point of view of present Allied unity, the news of the new Committee is not encouraging. Perhaps it is better, however—if the issue must present itself sharply—that this occur before the end of the war. The Allies can afford to deal with it today as they could not when German power was still intact. If they deal with it today one of the dangers to postwar co-operation for peace may be removed.

New Ruml Plan

Beardsley Ruml concedes that his latest tax plan is fabricated "to create interest and stir thinking" on the problem. Certainly any proposal virtually to eliminate corporation taxes will create interest, but a plan more nearly geared to the economic, not to say political, realities of America's fiscal picture might stir more thinking.

Mr. Ruml's estimates are hard to substantiate. He places the postwar budget at $18,000,000,000 (it ran one-third to one-half that before the war). Most authorities estimate somewhere between $20,000,000,000 and $24,000,000,000 as a postwar average.

Mr. Ruml's tax plan envisages raising only about $14,000,000,000 in revenues, which would mean an indefinite continuation of deficit financing.

His thesis is that by removing the tax load from corporations, except for a franchise tax expected to bring in about $1,000,000,000 yearly, prices will be lowered, wages and dividends boosted and business accelerated.

Under Mr. Ruml's scheme, the bulk of the Federal revenues would continue to come from individual incomes.

The philosophy is interesting, and at a moment when there is talk of freeing business from many of its restraints the plan will arouse some sympathy. So far as it would affect the super-corporations and their multitude of employees, it might be a good plan. But America is not yet a land of the super-corporations.

Mostly, it is a land of small businesses, where the individual makes venture investments and struggles to provide his own security and advancement. In the present scheme of things it is vitally important to relieve him from tax burdens that would limit this process.

The American tax problem is admittedly not solved. Taxes are too high, too complex. They overlap and they duplicate. They are a restriction on trade and private enterprise.

They are high on the list of postwar problems. But merely taking the burden off the corporations and leaving it on the individual is not the answer.

A Little Trouble Inside the House

To Plow or Not?

The Wide Horizon

By Haydn S. Pearson

In recent months urban readers have seen references to Edward H. Faulkner's book, "Plowman's Folly." Faulkner's thesis is that the traditional moldboard plow is the greatest enemy of good farming. The rural press has been full of the subject, and farmers over the nation have debated the subject with lively interest.

Mr. Faulkner's book makes a persuasive case, but evidence is accumulating that outlawing the plow will not solve deep-rooted problems of the Nation's agriculture. Authorities of the State colleges of agriculture who have devoted years to study of the subject say that the plow is not responsible for the loss of soil fertility and increase of insect pests. To claim such, these authorities insist, is over-simplification of a many-faceted problem.

* * *

The current issue of Harper's Magazine carries an article by Professor Truog, head of the Soils Department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Professor Truog is the originator of the well-known Truog soil tests. The author attacks the thesis of "Plowman's Folly" and offers reasons based on experience and observation extending over many years.

Professor Truog states: "Let's acknowledge we are doing too much plowing in some sections of this country. . . . The moldboard plow is not the cause of our soil problems. . . . Most crop plants go after the water rather than waiting for the water to come to the roots near the surface. If they did not, they would dry up in midsummer like blue grass. . . . There is little basis for Mr. Faulkner's contention that plowed-under organic matter acts as a blotter and steals needed moisture from the roots of growing plants."

Professor Truog makes two emphatic points in regard to the layer of dry soil on the surface. It holds back the moisture underneath and prevents its rapid rise and consequent loss; the dry soil layer acts as an insulator and prevents the heating of the moisture below this layer, and consequent vaporization and escape through the top layer. "Thus the layer of soil," states Truog, "in which Faulkner proposes we do our farming must be dry much of the time so that it may serve as an insulator for the soil below where plants obtain most of their water and nutrients."

* * *

To plow or not to plow is a major subject, and proponents of each side are marshaling evidence. New machines are being tested. The Commissioner of Agriculture of West Virginia, J. B. McLaughlin, has invented a "Soil Mixer" which he believes will supersede the plow, harrow, cultipacker, and fertilizer spreader. The farm-implement companies are developing various types of machinery for soil preparation. Further experimentation will accumulate needed evidence.

Meanwhile, the controversy has accomplished a great deal. It has made farmers conscious of a vital problem. Experts estimate that in 300 years we have lost an average of one inch of vital humus soil from the farm lands of the United States. Professor Truog's conclusion seems logical: "There is just one way to maintain the fertility of our farm lands and that is to return as much of the essential fertility elements in manure and fertilizer as we remove in the crops harvested. No system of tillage, be it disking or plowing, can make good this removal."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Definition of a Gentleman

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain.—"The Man of the World," by JOHN HENRY, Cardinal NEWMAN.

Made in Argentina

The Bookshelf

On the jacket of ARGENTINE DIARY, by Ray Josephs (New York: Random House, $3), appears a dagger with the Nazi Swastika on its handle and the point thrust into Argentina as though staking out a claim.

Whether the current fascist reaction in Argentina is so completely the work of Berlin may be questioned. Yet the existence of fascism in Argentina's military dictatorship is no longer open to question. A native fascism boldly favors Nazi Germany, and undoubtedly is receiving secret advantages from Berlin in spite of the nominal break in diplomatic relations.

The diary form serves to develop, step by step, Argentina's drift to fascism. Mr. Josephs carries the record forward by entries on selected dates between Jan. 5, 1943, and Jan. 30, 1944. Much has occurred since then, but this well-organized diary with its illuminating thread of integrating comments is invaluable as an uncensored account of 13 formative months.

Only by coming outside of Argentina could a writer have compiled and published such a record. Within the last few weeks even La Prensa and La Nación, Argentina's two most stalwart and powerful newspapers, have been reduced to the humiliation of printing editorials dictated by the Government. The fascist blackout of public information is shutting off even the former outlet through Montevideo, Uruguay.

With names, times, and details set down in the freshness of daily impressions, Mr. Josephs packs much into his diary. He enlivens the account with entertaining bits, showing that the Argentine people have retained some measure of their sense of humor. Yet the story is predominantly dark, for even the democratic Argentines have been cowed, deceived, or otherwise robbed of their free heritage.

In an aside that is more powerful because of its brevity, Mr. Josephs writes under date of June 11, 1943:

"What pro-democratic elements fear is Brazil's fascist-patterned, Gestapo-like prohibition of free speech, from which Argentina was already suffering under Castillo, and the banning, whether official, or simply by continued existence of a military Government, of opposition political parties, as in Brazil."

This emphasis on "as in Brazil" underlines an easily overlooked factor in Argentina's drift to fascism. The existence in Brazil of a successful fascist regime under cover of a democratic foreign policy showed Argentina's less astute military how it could be done.

Responsibility of United States foreign policy for a large measure of the chaotic and explosive situation in South America is amply documented in Mr. Josephs' pages.

A valuable section gives thumb-nail sketches of political leaders, including Col. Juan D. Perón. He has just become Vice-President after winning an undercover fight with Gen. Luis Perlinger who resigned as Minister of Interior. Both are strongly fascist, but of the two, Colonel Perón appears more dangerous. President Farrell is a figurehead.

A more penetrating and topical handling would have been possible by discarding the rigid chronology of a diary, but this kind of material also gains by building from day to day.

R. H. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

No Longer a "Noxious Weed"

Some of us can recall taking a scythe and going over the pasture to cut down that "noxious plant" the milkweed. For if we did not, the county would do it and charge it up on the tax bill. Today we read that the conservationist H. W. Mackenzie is traveling the state to enlist schools and others in collecting milkweed floss for use in life preservers. Yesterday a drab vixen of the slums, today a lady! Always beautiful to those who had eyes, now welcomed by the noble company of lifesavers.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

War News: White House Sidewalk Open

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

There's been a big change in front of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue—the United States Secret Service has taken down its little white fences. Ever since the hectic, uncertain days which followed Pearl Harbor more than two and one-half years ago, the sidewalk in front of the White House, or to use its occasional official designation "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue," has been shut off by low white wooden fences at each end of the block. Upon each fence was a not-to-be-missed sign telling you to cross the street and pass on the other side.

But today the fence was removed and it indicates the change which has come over Washington in regard to the war. The purpose of the fence was quite obviously to put a little more distance between the White House and any stray crank or foreign agent who might come along with hostile ideas about its occupants. As the days and months went by and no such menace appeared, the Secret Service began to breathe a bit more freely and now those suspicious watchdogs of the President's safety have relaxed to the point of once more permitting Washingtonians and visitors to use the White House sidewalk.

And any person who had kept a close watch on the Secret Service men assigned to see that their little fences were not ignored could have foreseen the fences' removal some time ago. At first, the White House guardians were very strict about not letting anybody who didn't have a White House pass use the forbidden sidewalk. This period of strictness lasted for about two years. But during the past six months, a gradual change took place. At first the guards began to let people use the sidewalk when the President was not in residence. Then they began to let persons in uniform use this pavement even when the President was there. And finally it got so that some guards would let everybody ignore the signs and the fences, and when it reached that point it was easy to see that the reign of the barriers was over.

Naturally, during the time when some guards were letting people use the sidewalk indiscriminately and other guards were stopping everybody except those with passes, it was inevitable that some persons should consider that they had been discriminated against. In fact, only the other day a letter appeared in a local newspaper complaining about this fact. "Now all I want to know," this writer queried, "is what distinction is made by these police that some pedestrians are shooed away, while others pass by unmolested?" The answer, of course, is that no distinction was being made; it all depended upon who was on guard at that moment.

It occurs to me, however, that there may be a distinct drawback in removing the fences and opening the sidewalk to unlimited numbers of pedestrians. It eliminates a certain element of daring and mystery which existed when the fences were still in place. Whenever an authorized person stepped by the fence and onto the forbidden concrete, you could see him give a sly look at the near-by golden-shielded Secret Service man to see what the latter's reaction would be. Thus there was always that feeling of repressed excitement at the possibility the guard would shrill his whistle at you and ask if you had any right to be walking there. You liked it even if you did have a pass, because showing it immediately lifted you into the class of "big shot" and the guard beckoned you on with befitting ceremony.

Even for those who didn't try to walk on the White House sidewalk, the previous arrangement had its compensation. To the many out-of-town visitors, there was something altogether fitting in the fact that the President and the White House were being guarded so carefully. Being forced to cross the street and look at the White House from some 30 or 40 feet farther away only added that touch of mystery and magnitude which they had hoped to find in the Nation's capital. It is for this reason that one is inclined to question whether, purely as a morale-builder for out-of-towners, it mightn't have been better to leave the prohibiting fences in place.

But, seriously speaking, the change is a welcome one since it shows that the ultra-conservative Secret Service believes that the possibility of any attempt against the President's security, at least while he's in the White House, has been dissipated. This step is in line with the several reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stating that sabotage in the United States has been at a minimum and that things are well under control. In fact, if things keep on at this rate, Washington kiddies may have their egg-rolling on the White House lawn next Easter.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

On the Bulgarians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of July 6 it is stated that the Bulgarian people have not been pro-German but "await Russian armies as their deliverers."

Now that things for the Axis and its satellites are not going so well and are bound to get worse, the old argument is dusted off and the claim is put forth that the great majority of Germans and Bulgarians have all along been the victims of their governments. It all has been a mistake!

But what is their record for the last three years? After stubbornly refusing to heed the overtures of their Balkan neighbors to form a confederation or entente, they joined the Axis in 1941 and hurriedly proceeded to carry out long-cherished plans.

The fruits of this partnership have already been considerable. They took Dobruja from Romania, Macedonia from Yugoslavia, and Western Thrace from Greece.

Isn't it time that we make clear to them and to the rest of the Axis people that the coming peace terms will be hard and stern because they could have rebelled against their crimes but did not?

KIMON A. DOUKAS,
Professor of International Politics, Indiana University
Bloomington, Ind.

"The Man in Blue Serge"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The last two paragraphs of your July 13 editorial, "The Man in Blue Serge," could well have been omitted, I think.

In passing, it might be well to remind the author of this article, when he is through suppressing his shudder, that a few million blue serge wearers are helping to cause a few shudders in Tokyo. Perhaps these tremors are mental now, but they will become physical soon. Ah, yes, I refer to the U. S. Navy and company—Coast Guard, etc.

LIEUT. L. B. SYKES,
Washington U. S. N. R.

Irish Tribute to Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a bit from a letter from Ireland, though it concerns England:

"It is most inspiring and wonderful to see everyone (in England) in uniform, from 18 to 60, of both sexes, and the work they do is no joke. . . . When one hears people over here grumbling about the smallest inconveniences, one does feel ashamed of them. They are so appallingly callous and uncaring as a whole. The children in England look splendid. I didn't see a single child during the month I was over (last October) who looked thin or pale or undernourished . . . and it takes some doing to supply the right food for all the children of all classes, in England. . . . I can never be thankful enough that I was allowed to go, and see all I did, of the marvelous war effort of the people of England."

(Mrs.) FRANCES PORTER
East Braintree, Mass.

The Bible and Mr. Dewey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with much interest the letter from Richard Milne, U. S. Merchant Marine, which appeared in your issue of July 14, but I cannot agree with his reasoning.

As to Mr. Dewey being too young, I Sam. 16:6-13, shows to my mind clearly that age should not be the deciding factor when selecting one to lead a nation.

Ridgefield, Conn. JOHN F. MULLER

Approves Editorials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very thankful for one of your recent editorials in which you stated that Assistant Attorney General Clark of the United States told the liquor interests that prohibition was getting close to them. I am increasingly grateful for your good editorials. I am very thankful, too, for the South American series of articles.

Los Angeles ALTA H. DUNLAP

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